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From the Alexandria Gazette.  
**REBELLION AT PRINCETON.**  
Extract of a letter from Princeton, N. J. dated Jan. 23, 1817.

"Have you heard that *John Anderson*, like lightning from heaven on this college? I mean have you heard of the dreadful scenes which we have been passing for several days? I will mention some of the particulars. Some faculty seems to have existed between the faculty and students, for considerable time. The students, apparently, have supposed that the reasons assigned them were of an unreasonable length, and that their requests that they might be abridged were treated a little too unceremoniously. They at length became much exasperated, and last Sunday about fifty or sixty of them entered into a combination to alarm and insult the government. Accordingly about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, they assembled as silently as possible, fastened the outside doors, also the doors of the tutors, and those students who were not engaged in the conspiracy, and then used a shout which was heard in most every part of the town. Mr. Slack, the professor who lived nearest the college, immediately went to quell the disturbance, but the doors all fastened. He, however, succeeded in climbing through a window, and he was no sooner discovered to be among them than the watch word 'separate' was given, and every man rushed to his room, and left the professor groping in the dark. Sunday and Monday college was comparatively quiet. On Tuesday a report was in circulation that the students had determined to blow up and burn the college, the next night. To anticipate the execution of this plan, the faculty assembled to examine the affair of Saturday night, and selected about 15 of the most suspicious characters and examined them. Several of them, however, were innocent, and the remainder of their being unjustly dismissed increased the opposition, and rendered the league which had been formed against the government, still more formidable. A paper went among them, which was described by about a hundred who were obligated themselves to resist the authority of college at any expense or hazard whatever. The standard of rebellion was now raised, all the college exercises were suspended, the students had taken possession of the college, and all began to shout 'separation'. Just before night a meeting was held by the students in the prayer hall, and committees appointed to remonstrate against the decision of the faculty, and to request, or rather I believe, command, that the persons who had been dismissed should be restored, intimating at the same time that some heavy judgments were in store for them if they refused to comply. Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the faculty assembled in a very decided and peremptory manner, that they would not listen to any of their oppositions. They repeated their remonstrance but without success. They then retired to the college, fastened all the outside doors, and placed large sticks of wood in the windows, which they threatened to throw upon the first person who attempted to open the doors. At every student was provided with a dirk and pair of pistols, besides a cask of powder they had abundance of good knives, and by which it was supposed they would blow up the college. The college surrounded with the most horrible yells which can be conceived. Now and then they were to be seen coming out of the windows, marching about the college yard, brandishing their clubs, and uttering the most dreadful profanity, and performing all the horrid feats which you would expect from a mob of mad men. The college town was in a constant alarm. About 6 o'clock Col. Heston's house was discovered to be on fire, but it had made so little progress that we found no difficulty in extinguishing it. Wallis is mentioned to have been a second time by the smell of smoke, and upon examination found that a fire had been kindled in the cellar, though it appeared to have been communicated but a few minutes before, and was almost instantly extinguished. No person in particular is suspected, though there is reason to believe that it was done, either by the instigation of the students or some incendiary, who wished to avail himself of an opportunity to plunder. The streets were patrolled as they have been several nights by 30 or 40 men, and the inhabitants were every moment anticipating the alarm of fire, till about 12 o'clock when it was actually given. The students had set fire to the college, but it had made so little progress that it was extinguished immediately. Before light the college was deserted by nearly all the rebels; seven only have been arrested. Several have left town with permission who were not engaged in the rebellion, and about 30 I suppose remain. After a complete purgation is made perhaps there may be 50 left. I went over the college this morning surveying the desolations. The doors and windows are nearly all broken, the furniture dashed to pieces, and a scrawl written on the walls everywhere. Mr. Saunders, one of the tutors, has, I am informed lost all his armaments and other valuable papers. The trustees are now in session, but their decision is not yet published. The government of college will be able fairly to establish their authority, but the injury to the institution must be incalculable. In the midst of all such convulsions, how consoling to reflect that 'the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!'"

From the New York Courier Jan. 29.  
**ANDRE'S CAPTORS.**

Col. Talmadge's attack on the character of the three American yeomen, who captured Maj. Andre, having been made known to one of them, Mr. Van Wart, he came down yesterday from West Chester county, to see me on the subject, and to take measures to rebut those charges, the object of which is to take from him and his companions, not only all claim of merit, but to render them infamous, by representing them to have been cowards, in plain English, cattle stealers. He introduced himself by a letter from the Rev. Mr. Smith of Tarrytown. In this letter Mr. Smith expresses himself in the following words:

"It is a truth as incontestable as the existence of the sun, that Isaac Van Wart sustains an excellent character as any in the country of West Chester, and ever did from his youth. And proof can be made by some hundreds of persons now living that neither Van Wart, Paulding nor Williams, ever were in the British camp, and that they never were suspicious persons, but on the contrary were true supporters of the rights and liberties of their country. Upon this subject there is not a single observation made by Mr. Talmadge, which points at the true characters of these men."

A gentleman who accompanied Mr. Van Wart, and on whom I can rely, assured me, that his character has been during his whole life entirely unimpeachable, in every respect, and that he is a strictly moral and religious man, having been for twenty years a member in communion with the church.

Mr. Van Wart intends to make a statement upon oath of all that took place at the capture of Andre, and to support it with such further corroborative proof as shall leave no doubt on any man's mind. In this I have promised him all the assistance in my power, and I hope to have every thing prepared for publication, in the course of a fortnight.

I was much pleased with Mr. Van Wart's personal appearance; it is respectable, and being advanced in years, even venerable. His face is one of those in which honesty is written most legibly; and when he came to speak on the subject in his visit, it was 'more in grief than in anger.' He appeared solicitous and loath to restore of his fair fame, and that of his companions. His

**CONVENTION OF BANKS.**

The Convention of the Banks of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, which met at the last place, during the last summer, appointed a standing committee, with authority to call the Convention together at their discretion. We understand that the committee have exercised this authority, and have called the Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 20th inst. We understand also, that the Banks of Baltimore have had a meeting, and attended the invitation to the Bank of Virginia and the Farmers Bank of Virginia. The two boards of these Banks have had a meeting, and have nominated Messrs. John Breckinrough, Andrew Stevenson, and John G. Gamble, to represent them at Philadelphia.

We are not informed of the objects contemplated to be discussed at the ensuing convention; but it is perhaps, among others, to determine whether they can pay specie on the 20th February, in compliance with the wishes of the Treasury; if they cannot, to state the objection, obtain a change of the regulation, and to renew their pledge made to the public, to comply with their engagements on the 1st Monday in July, and to pledge themselves to each other, not to embarrass, but to aid each other's operations in the resumption of specie payments.—*Rich. Eng.*

From the N. York Gazette, Jan. 30.  
**Mr. George Cowardinshield's Patch.**

In addition to what has already been said respecting this splendid vessel, the editors of the N. York Gazette have been favored with the description, taken by a person who visited her.

"This Vessel is 205 tons, a perfect model of beauty in architecture. The after cabin for masters, mates, and secretaries, is 10 by 14 feet in the clear; next forward is the dining room, 22 feet by 19 in the clear, which is finished with mahogany and bird's eye maple, with a richly ornamented top or crown; six inches below which is an Eagle's head holding a cornucopia, gilded and burnished in its mouth; then a mahogany framed door of three feet wide, with bird's eye maple panels, and so alternately through the room. In the centre bar of door is a mirror, as well as in the sides of the room. The top of the room is white, ornamented with a string of gilt head-work to each corner, all handsomely varnished. Over the dining room is a skylight extending from within three feet of the mainmast to within three feet of the rudder head. In the dining room are four lockers or buffets, filled with plate and cut glass. The remainder of side rooms are closet and sleeping berths. In this room are two sofas, superior in elegance, to any in this country, being framed with mahogany, bird's eye maple and brass, and trimmed with crimson silk velvet, gold lace and fringe, together with 19 elegant chandeliers in the centre. At each end is a large and elegant mirror supported by a cornucopia of burnished gilt. The doors leading into the after cabin from the dining room are mirrors, so that Mr. C. and his companions may be entirely separate from the officers, there being a passage way on the deck to the after cabin independent of those which leads to the dining room. The stateroom, officers' room, passage ways, state rooms, and stairs, leading to the dining room, are covered with elegant Brussels carpeting, the colours of which correspond with the finishing and furnishing of the room."

Next on the forward side is Mr. Cowardinshield's sleeping room, which is eleven feet square; in

which is an elegant full bed with appropriate furniture; and then the biggest room of staterooms. On the starboard side forward of the dining room, is the stateroom and cabin closet—next, the captain's stateroom, &c.—then comes the kitchen, which is twenty feet square, containing every possible convenience, having in it one of Mr. Vail's patent stoves, &c. Next forward in the fore castle, in which the crew, mates and deck, where is also a school room, for the tuition of those who may wish instruction.

The head of this elegant yacht is a beautiful female figure, and the stern is richly ornamented with carved work, &c.

From the Dedham Gazette.  
**The Great Snow—1717.**

As this year completes a century, since the great Snow, so often mentioned by the aged people, and which ranks among the memorable events in the history of New-England, a few particulars respecting that Snow, as related in a public paper at that period, may gratify curiosity.

The Boston News-Letter, of Feb. 25, 1717, has the following paragraph:—"Besides several Snows, we had a great one on Monday the 18th current; and Wednesday the 20th it began to snow about noon, and continued snowing till Friday the 22d, so that the Snow lies in some parts of the streets about six foot high." Saturday last was a clear sunshine, not a cloud to be seen till towards evening. And the Lord's day, the 24th, a deep Snow. "The extremity of the weather has hindered all the 4 Posts from coming in; neither can they be expected, till the roads (now impassable with a mighty Snow upon the ground) are beaten." The News-Letter, of March the 4th has this paragraph:—"Boston; February ended with Snow, and March begins with it—the Snow so deep, that there is no travelling."

The funeral of the Rev. Mr. BRATTON of Cambridge, predecessor of the Venerable Dr. APPLINGTON, was attended on the 20th of February, last year, when the Snow was falling. His Biographer observes, that "he was greatly honoured at his interment; that the principal magistrates and ministers of Boston, and of the vicinity, assembled on the occasion, but were necessarily detained at Cambridge by the Snow, for several days."

**Bridgeport, Conn. Jan. 22.**—Several men while digging the cellar of the Rev. Mr. Waterman, on Golden Hill, in this borough, in August, 1816, found a tomb, embedded in the solid rock, a strata of granite, at the depth of about four and a half feet from the surface. In blasting, a slab of the rock was turned out, the tomb was discovered in the back corner, exactly filling the place in which he was bedded, and which was lined with soft gilt and. Being placed on the top of the rock in the clear sun, it at first appeared lifeless, but soon began to move in its new element. The surface of the tomb was smooth and of a whitish hue. The persons who discovered the tomb, were respectable farmers, and are still living to attest the fact.

**The Standing Army.**

According to a late Report of the acting Secretary of War, (made in obedience to a resolution of Congress,) the numerical strength of the United States standing army, is as follows:—

General Staff	4
General Staff of the North	60
Division	40
General Staff of the South	40
Division	40
Corps of Engineers	19
Ordnance Department	516
Regiment of Light Artillery	202
Corps of Artillery	2,529
First Regiment of Infantry	863
Second Regiment of Infantry	763
Third Regiment of Infantry	663
Fourth Regiment of Infantry	613
Fifth Regiment of Infantry	643
Sixth Regiment of Infantry	513
Seventh Regiment of Infantry	743
Eighth Regiment of Infantry	726
Rifle Regiment	291
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,094</b>

From the New York Courier, Jan. 30.  
**Snow Storm, accompanied with lightning.**

The night of the 17th inst. was rendered remarkable by very heavy thunder and lightning, uncommonly vivid. In this vicinity, these phenomena occurred about 12 o'clock at night. A moist snow accompanied with hail, fell at the time, and not little if any rain. We are informed that the new Meeting House in Essexburgh, (N. H.) was consumed by lightning in this storm, and that the dwelling house of Major Robinson, of the same town, was set on fire by lightning but happily extinguished. Times.

Price Current for January, 1817.  
From the New York Courier.

**Federalism.**—In great demand—being now estimated an article of permanent intrinsic value. It is proposed, nevertheless, to "democratize" the owners for having so long and so obstinately persisted in asserting its great virtues and excellent properties.

**Democratic Notions.**—A refuse article—the OLD OBJECTIONS against the funding system, against loans—against a national debt—against armies—against navies—against taxes—against a bank—against a foreign ambassadorial corps—against high salaries—against British treaties—and even against a new brood of Jos. Adams's midnight judges—will all be sold for as much less than they have cost the country, as Jefferson's gun-boats were. It is understood they will be knocked off by Irving & Smith, auctioneers, for the refuse notions of democracy, to government.

**Flour.**—High and rising—on account of the opening of the British ports. It is expected we shall, in the course of two or three months, have a repetition of the *London Force*, or the *drill to bag among the Millers*—in which Messrs. — & Co. will entertain the Coffee House loungers, with the beautiful ballad of Miss Baily—  
"Aunt Miss Baily, then he cried, your face looks white & MEALY."

The House of Representatives of the United States decided (yeas 104, nays 62,) against repealing the existing Compensation Act, until from and after the present session, and against the revival of the previous compensation law; thus leaving it to the next Congress to determine the compensation of the members after the fourth of March next.

From the N. York Intelligencer.  
**THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.**

Such has been the misconception or misrepresentation of the annual expense of our military establishment, as to induce a careful examination of the military laws and regulations, for the purpose of forming, for private satisfaction, a true estimate; of which the subjoined is the result.

Where the military laws and the regulations did not furnish sufficient data, recourse has been had to printed documents now before Congress viz. The general estimate of the Treasury Department of the 6th of January, 1817. The report of the War Department to the committee of ways and means, of the 6th of January, 1817, and the report of existing contracts for supplying rations, &c. of the 11th January, 1817, selecting such items only as belong to the annual expense of the Army, believing that the erection and repair of fortifications, and furnishing magazines of ordnance and permanent munitions, and the military academy, no more belong to army expenses than the repair of the Capital or the erection of buildings for a national university. If then, out of the above authorized force, which includes every man who can belong to the army, it is estimated that 10,000 rank and file may be constantly kept in service, and the whole expense of the military service is charged to the soldiers, it will amount to about \$31.50 each per year.

**ARMY ESTIMATE.**

Pay of the army, including all officers, non-commissioned, munitions and purchases, and allowing



Subsistence for all officers, musicians, privates, mechanics and laborers, attached to the ordnance, at 18 cents per ration, estimated from the average of existing contracts, as reported to Congress by the Secretary of War, January 11, 1817. 788,400 00

Clothing for 1200 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, including mechanics & laborers of ordnance calculated from the average cost of clothing, as reported in the army regulations, \$37.80 per man 453,600 00

Allowance for servants, estimating for all the private servants, authorized by the army regulations, to the officers who are prohibited from employing soldiers as waiters, estimated from the laws & army regulations, 361 private servants, at \$14 10 each per month 61,081 20

Quarter Master Department, estimating for all expenses authorized by army regulations, viz. Forage, fuel and stationary allowed for officers, and fuel and straw for the army—the repair of barracks, and the purchase of horses, &c. The War expenditures in the Department furnish no just data and reference is had to the expenses before the war, when the authorized peace establishment was nearly as large as the present army. Those estimates average 920,000 dollars per annum, and on comparing them with the printed report of the Secretary of War, of January 6, submitted to the committee of Ways and Means, that is deemed sufficiently liberal 460,000 00

Hospital Department including casual compensation to citizens surgeons, at posts where there may be no army doctors. Taken from the estimates of Apothecary and Commissary General of purchase, as reported to the committee of Ways and Means by the Secretary of War, January 6, 1817. 50,000 00

Bounties and premiums for 2,500 recruits, being one fifth of the authorized establishment, predicated on keeping it constantly filled, the term of service being 5 years; \$2 bounty & \$2 premium per each man. 22,600 00

Contingencies of the military service, allowing under this head, double the estimate of the War Department. 200,000 00

\$2,334,969 20

In the army estimate of yesterday, subsistence is calculated for 12,000 instead of 1200 non-commissioned officers, and the expense, &c. charging the whole to the rank and file of the army, would amount to 322 50 instead of 391 50 per man as stated in the article above referred to.

Whatever appropriations are required beyond the estimate must be applied to pay off the arrears of the war, or for future preparations, wholly national and of general importance.

The impracticability of keeping the military establishment constantly up to the authorized force will probably reduce the annual expenditures of the army to about 2,000,000 per annum.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 6.

### Legislature of Maryland.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

A petition from John Maddox, of Charles county, for a special act of insolvency.

A message was received from the Senate requesting a reconsideration of the bill concerning public worship. On motion, the said bill was reconsidered and passed.

The bill to establish a bank under the name of The Centreville Bank of Maryland, was read the second time, amended, and passed—yeas 32, nays 31.

The bill to establish a bank under the name of The Specie Bank of Leonard-town, was read the second time, amended, and passed—yeas 28, nays 26.

On motion of Mr. Blakistone, leave given to bring in an additional supplement to the act to vest certain powers in the governor & council.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to enlarge the bounds of Baltimore city, and after amending the same was passed—yeas 42, nays 23.

Five o'clock, P. M.

The Speaker being absent, on motion of Mr. Bradford, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The bill from the senate authorizing the chancery and the several county courts of this state to order and decree the sales of real estate of minors in the cases therein mentioned, was read, amended and passed.

#### PETITIONS.

From Christian Orendorff, and George Scott, old soldiers. From Marsham Parker late-sheriff of Calvert, to complete his collections. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick and Baltimore, for a new county. From Sarah Ges, a free woman of colour, relative to a plat and certificate. From sundry inhabitants of Frederick, relative to kidnapping free negroes. Severally referred.

Mr. Duvall reported favourably on the petition of Robert Welch, of Ben. Mr. Glenn unfavourably on the petition for shutting up part of the old Harford road. Mr. Banning favourably on the petition of Solomon Lowe—severally read.

The bill appointing inspectors & wood-corders, and to regulate the cording of fire-wood in Baltimore, was read the second time and passed.

The bill to provide for the administration of justice in the cases of crimes and misdemeanors in Frederick county, was read the second time and will not pass.

The bill from the senate, for the relief of Anne Neilson, of Baltimore county, was passed.

#### PETITIONS.

From Samuel J. Donaldson, of Baltimore, relative to certain connected property. From sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel, counter to that of Mos's Orme, and others, for a road from South river church to West river road. From James Layton, and others, of Dorchester, for a road. From Adam Clackner, of Baltimore, relative to certain claims against the estate of

James Winchester, deceased. Severally referred.

Mr. Tancy reported unfavourably on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Frederick and Baltimore counties, for a new county—concurrent with. Mr. Semmes favourably on the petition of Samuel Scott. Read.

Mr. Warner delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the inspectors of the Penitentiary. Report—That whereas it appears that the said inspectors were under the necessity of erecting an additional workshop for the more advantageously employing the criminals, which cost — dollars, and of employing four additional guards from July last, for the better and more effectual guarding and securing the criminals in the Penitentiary, which has cost — dollars, as also of raising the salary of their book-keeper from July 1815, which sums have been paid out of the funds of the Penitentiary, and which they pray may be returned; therefore, Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to the inspectors of the Penitentiary, or to their order, the sum of — dollars, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury. Read.

Mr. Warner delivers a bill, further supplementary to the act, authorizing appropriations for the Penitentiary—Mr. Hands a bill relating to writs of Certiorari.

The bill to lay out and open a road in Allegany county, was referred to the next general assembly.

The bill vesting in the levy courts the power of opening, straightening and amending, the public roads in their respective counties, was read the second time and passed.

The bill to provide for the licensing and regulating auctions, brokers, pedlars and lottery offices, in this state, was read the second time and will not pass—yeas 27, nays 38.

#### PETITIONS.

From Thomas Mason, of Caroline, that a certain sum of money may be refunded him. From sundry inhabitants of Cecil, counter to that of Levin Gale, and others. Referred.

Mr. Sellman delivers a bill for the benefit of the West River Lancasterian School. Mr. Duvall a bill to repeal an act to withdraw the funds from Washington and St. John's colleges. Read.

The bill for the sale of the Baltimore Dancing Assembly rooms, and the bill for the temporary relief of the poor of the several counties, were passed.

The bill annulling the marriage of Levy Huston and wife, was read the second time and will not pass. Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 31.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill to enforce specie payments from the several banks of this state for all bank notes not exceeding five dollars, and after amending, and filling up the blank with "first Monday in July," the same was passed.

#### PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Harford, for a road. From Lawson Alexander, for the valuation of certain lands. From Aaron Levering, to bring a slave into this state. A memorial from Thomas H. Bowie, register in chancery, relative to work done in the chancery office. Severally referred.

The bill for the more easy administration of justice in this state, was referred to the next general assembly, and ordered to be printed with the votes and proceedings for the consideration of the people.

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Monday, Feb. 3.

The bill to establish a bank under the name of The Farmers Bank of Allegany, was read the second time and passed—yeas 28, nays 24.

The bill to establish a bank under the title of The Bank of Dorchester, was read the second time and passed—yeas 26, nays 23.

The further additional supplement to the act to direct descendants, the bill to appoint an agent for the year 1817, and the additional supplement to the act to build a bridge over the river Susquehanna, were severally passed.

The bill from the senate to invest the levy court of Baltimore with the powers now exercised by the commissioners of the tax of the city and county of Baltimore, was read the second time, will not pass, and returned to that house.

Mr. Tancy delivers a bill to remove the seat of government from the city of Annapolis—Read and referred to the next general assembly.

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From sundry inhabitants of Harford, for a road. From Lawson Alexander, for the valuation of certain lands. From Aaron Levering, to bring a slave into this state. A memorial from Thomas H. Bowie, register in chancery, relative to work done in the chancery office. Severally referred.

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Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The bill to lay out and make public a road in Montgomery county, the bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Society of Upper Merion, the bill to make valid a deed from Ralph B. Wormley, as attorney of Edmund Jennings, of London, to Richard Norris, the bill to authorize the sale of part of the real estate of George Stacum, were severally passed.

The senate resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to Judge Hollingsworth, which was further postponed.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal an act to fix and establish the pay of the adjutant-general and brigade inspectors, and passed the same.

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Thurs-  
day, Jan-  
uary 30.  
The bill  
for the be-  
nefit of Th-  
omas H. Bo-  
wies, regis-  
ter in chanc-  
ery, relative  
to the relief  
of Mary Bar-  
rett, of Bal-  
timore, the  
bill author-  
izing the levy  
court of Bal-  
timore county  
to borrow a  
sum of money,  
were severally  
passed.

On motion of  
Mr. Winches-  
ter, Resolved,  
That William H.  
Winchester, Esq.,  
of Baltimore,  
be appointed  
commissioner  
to examine the  
river Susquehanna  
as they think  
necessary, and  
consider and  
report to the  
next general  
assembly upon  
the means of  
improving the  
navigation of  
the river.

Resolved, That  
should the  
Legislature of  
Pennsylvania  
appoint com-  
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like powers, to  
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navigation of  
the river.



For certain reply to  
January 30. *Henry L. D.*



## FOOTNOTES

From the Boston Evening Gazette. The following lines were written by a lady of Massachusetts, and reflect no little credit both on her head and her heart.

### THE SACRIFICE.

The morning's sun was bright and clear.

On Abraham's tent it gently shone; And all was bright and cheerful there. All save the Patriarch's heart alone.

While God's command arose to mind, It forced into his eye the tear; For though his soul was all resign'd, Yet nature fondly linger'd there.

The simple morning feast was spread, And Sarah at the banquet smil'd; Joy was her face, her heart was glad, For near her sat her only child.

The charms that pleas'd a monarch's eye, Upon her cheek had left their trace: His highly augured destiny Was written in his heavenly face.

The groaning father turn'd away, And walk'd the inner tent apart— He felt his solitude decay, While Nature whisper'd in his heart!

O! must this son to whom was given The promise of a blessed land, Heir to the choicest gifts of Heaven, Be slain by a fond parent's hand?

This son, for whom my eldest born Was sent an outcast from his home, And in some wilderness forlorn, A savage exile doom'd to roam?—

But shall a feeble worn rebel, And mutinous at a father's rod? Shall he be backward to fulfil The known and certain will of God?

Aries my son! the cruel ill, And store the scrip with due supplies; For we must seek Moriah's hill, And offer there a sacrifice!

The mother rais'd a speaking eye, And all a mother's soul was there: "She fear'd the desert drear and dry! She fear'd the savage lurking there!"

Abraham beheld, and made reply: "On Him, from whom our blessings flow, My sister, we with faith rely: 'Tis he commands and we must go!"

The dearest son in haste obey'd, The scrip was fill'd, the mules prepar'd; And with the third day's twilight shade Moriah's lofty hill appear'd.

The Menials then at distance wait— Aloo ascend the sou and sire; The wood on Isaac's shoulder's laid, The wood—to build his funeral pyre!

No passions sway'd the father's mind, He felt a calm, a death-like chill— His soul, all chasten'd, all resign'd, Bow'd meekly—though he shudder'd still.

While on the mountain's brow they stood, With smiling wonder, Isaac cries, "My father, lo! the fire and wood— But where's the lamb for sacrifice?"

The Holy Spirit stay'd his mind, While Abraham answer'd low, aside, With steady voice, and look resign'd, God will himself a lamb provide!

But let no pen, profane like mine, On holiest themes, too rashly dare— Turn to the Book of Books Divine, And read the blessed promise there.

Agon agon roll'd away— At length the hour appointed came; And on the Mount of Calvary, God did himself provide a Lamb.

### FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

### AN APPEAL.

Yesterday, as soon as I entered my door, my little girl put a small piller into my hand, begging me to read it, and then give her Ninespence— "Ninespence! Why, what do you want with it? Read that paper, and you will know, that paper was sent by Mrs. — to-day, to Mr. Oswald's school. I read the card, as follows:

"To all little girls and boys who may sometimes have a ninespence, and often more, to spend in ginger-bread or sugar candy.

"A poor woman, destitute of every comfort, solicits your charity. She has four small children, who, with herself, have neither clothes to keep them warm nor bread to eat; her house without a chimney, and bed without blankets; in this situation I visited her this morning, and no fire but what was made from a little brush, dragged to the hearth by two children— Now is it not better to give your money to this poor family, than spend it in those trifles you can so well do without?"

As soon as I had read it, my little girl held out her hand for it— "No, child, this must go into to-morrow's Compiler!" Her eyes watered— "But, papa, I have pro-

posed to carry it back to-morrow morning!" "I know, but I hope I can do some good to the poor woman by putting it into the Compiler— besides, you can have it again."

I asked after this wretched female— and found she was really what she had been painted by the pencil of sympathizing sensibility—she was indeed poor and wretched almost beyond description. But read the card again! Read the simple touches of eloquence, drawn by a most amiable female, and intended to melt the hearts of the little children— It touched my heart, and if I am not mistaken in the women of Richmond, it will melt theirs. It was meant for children—but the voice of nature will reach the heart of the good of all ages. It is the draft of humanity, and no good person can protest it. To you therefore matrons and maids of Richmond, I address the simple tale. If you have hearts worthy of being blessed with the prosperity you enjoy, you will seek this woman—

Instruct thyself to feel, as wretches feel, That thou mayst shake thy superfluous among them.

And make the heavens more just. The lady who penned the above pathetic appeal, designed it only for children, not is she at this moment aware of my intention to lay it before the public.

But if any one wishes to know the name and address of the distressed female, let them call at this office— They may then see & judge for themselves.

### A PARENT.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in goal, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Willard's near Pig Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected excepting a green stuff frock.

Upper Marlboro' Sept. 26. 20 u.

Houses for Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale the three following Houses and Lots in the city of Annapolis, to wit: The house and lot formerly occupied by Captain James Thomas, as a Boarding House, and as present in the occupancy of Mr. Aezin D. Baldwin: The house and lot on the north side of Church-street, and adjacent to the Stadt-haus, occupied by Mr. Gilbert Murdoch; and the house and lot occupied by Mr. Jno. Munroe on the north side of Church-street. The above are large and commodious brick buildings, and situated in the most public parts of the City. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to either of the subscribers.

George C. Stewart, Benedict Stewart, Charles Stewart, Edward H. Stewart.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. Munroe,

Has recently received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Principally purchased at Auction, for cash, which he will dispose of very cheap.

Also, On Consignment, Hearth Rugs, (a variety of Patterns), and 4-4 and 5-8 Carpeting, which is offered for sale at the Baltimore prices.

Oct. 24. 16 u.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Anne Arundel County Orphan's Court, December 21st, 1816.

On application by petition of John Murray, administrator with the will annexed of John Muir, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence of Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gussman, Reg. of Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Muir, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the thirty-first day of March next, they are otherwise to be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1816.

John Murray, Adm'r. Will annexed.

## NEW GOODS.

### WARFIELD & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for sale, a beautiful and complete assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

consisting of Superfine and second Cloths and Cambrics, Blue and White Kasey Fabrics, Bookings, Balles, Coatings and Mole Brims, do 4-4 Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings, 3-4 and 4-4 Cambric, Madras, 4-4 6-4 Figured and Plain Leno, and Jacobin Muslins, 4-4 Russes and 6-4 8-4 Table Diapers, Hicklingburg, Brown Sarapes, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

### GROCERIES, &c.

Best Cognac Brandy, Spirit, Holland Gin, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malaga and Cherry Wines, Leaf, Lemon and Peppermint Sugar, Brown do, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Green and Oolong Tea, &c. &c.

With an excellent assortment of Queens Ware and Ironmongery.

All of which they are determined to dispose of at the most moderate prices for Cash, or on short credit, and to punctual customers as usual.

Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1816. 17 u.

### FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bounded with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This plot is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Nov. 21. J. T. Chase.

### Benjamin Sewell,

### BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received a complete stock of good Leather, and is now prepared to do work in the neatest and best style, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, having employed Journeymen for both branches, who are first rate workmen.

He has for Sale Leather and Shoe-maker's Utensils.

N. B. He has just received a few pair of Old England and Boston Bend Scales, suitable for Boots for the present season.

Dec. 26. 17 u.

### Carriages for Sale.

JONATHAN HUTTON, Has, at his Shop, in Corn-Hill street, the following Carriages for sale:

One light, fashionable, New Gig, well finished, and in complete order; A light second-hand Jersey Wagon, calculated for country use; and A second-hand Chaise.

The above carriages will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms for Cash.

Annapolis, Oct. 17. 17 u.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears from the deposition of Joseph Sprigg, Esq. of Washington County, that about three o'clock in the morning of the fifteenth ultimo, a fire broke out in his stable which entirely consumed it, and that he has strong reasons to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of said offence, provided he or they or any of them be brought to justice. Given in Council at the City of Annapolis under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirteenth day of January eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton, By His Excellency's command, NINIAN DINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, the Executive Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Monitor.

By order, NINIAN DINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Jan. 16. 17 u.

## To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry" formerly Holland's Ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold, who have liquors and horse feed on board. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

### NOTICE.

A malicious lie having been industriously propagated, that I had been as long as Huntington, in Calvert County, endeavoring to purchase up corn, that I had stated, that it was for Col. Mercer's family, and that I had actually agreed with one man for ten barrels, but afterwards insisting that it should be delivered at the corn, the bargain was broken off. I do hereby certify, that the above report is in all its parts untrue. I have not been in Calvert since July last, and then only for 36 hours, and that for a very different purpose, not having ever offered to purchase corn of any person in Calvert, or any where else, for nine years past.

Thomas Leitch, West River, Jan. 8, 1817.

I should not have noticed the above contemptible and groundless falsehood, had it concerned myself only; but at the desire of Mr. Leitch, whom it may be intended to injure at this time when an alarm exists from a real scarcity, I readily certify, that I never saw him, or any one else, any authority or direction to purchase corn for me, either directly or indirectly, for several years past.

John F. Mercer.

### FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his landed Estate on Rhode river in Anne Arundel County, about nine miles below the city of Annapolis, known by the name of the

HAYLANDS.

This establishment has long been considered one of the most desirable in Maryland for a country gentleman, possessing as it does the requisites necessary to make it so; such as fertility of soil, fine springs, extensive beauty of situation, lofty, airy and dry, & a good neighbourhood. The quantity of land between twelve and fifteen hundred acres, well timbered and adjoining those of Col. Mercer. The improvements, a large two story brick house with wings, in good repair, over a house, quarters, stables, tobacco houses, barns and strong enclosures. The soil particularly favourable to the growth of tobacco, corn, clover and first quality white wheat, a large proportion of rich natural meadow and the uplands highly susceptible of improvement from the use of plaster. The waters of Rhode river navigable for bay-craft of the largest size, encompass about one fourth part of these lands, which waters abound with crabs, fish, wild fowl and fine oysters, and come nearer than any other on the Chesapeake bay to the city of Washington, having the like and equal advantages, being distant from the city about thirty-two miles and a good road thence over Mount Pleasant ferry and through Upper Marlborough— There has been formerly a mill on these lands, the stream attached to which is plentiful nine months in the year.

If desired, all the stock, except the Negroes will be sold with the farm. The stock is valuable, and consists of about eighty head of Cattle, one hundred sheep, twelve or fifteen horses, hogs, &c. Mr. Gray, manager, will show the farm to any person desirous of making examination. Apply in Baltimore to

JAMES CARROLL, Jan. 6. 17 u.

### NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co. Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and Queens Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, also a large quantity of Fine and Coarse Salt, Sea-Twine, Oiler, Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates.

N. B. We will purchase or barter Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn.

### NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal claims will be required to against those who disregard it.

Nicholas Brown, Dennis Claude, Jan. 23. 17 u.

Respectfully informs the public, that he has obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Muir, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the thirty-first day of March next, they are otherwise to be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1816.

John Murray, Adm'r. Will annexed.

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel County, Orphan's Court, January 14th, 1817.

On application by petition of John Muir, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence of Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gussman, Reg. of Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of A. A. County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Muir, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the thirty-first day of March next, they are otherwise to be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of January 1817.

John Gussman, Reg. of Wills, A. A. County.

By the Committee of Claims.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present Session from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the evening.

By order, Geo. Murdoch, Clk.

Dec. 12, 1816.

### NOTICE.

The subscribers forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on their lands called "The President," and known by the name of "Horn Point," which are situated to prevent all such offenders with the strict rigour of the law.

George Barber, John A. Barber, Jan. 9, 1817.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day during the present Session from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the evening.

By order, Rinaldo Pinell, Clk.

Dec. 12, 1816.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on his farm, on the north side of Severn river, Office will be dealt with according to law.

John A. Gray, Jan. 2. 17 u.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will sell public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 21st day of February next, if it is not on the next fair day, there will all that tract or parcel of land called Puddington's Gift, late the property of Charles Stewart, deceased, lying on the south side of South river, and on the navigable waters thereof, to the joining the property of Mr. Wm. Stewart, and the Rev. Mr. Dimes. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, and is operated to great advantage. The improvements are a good dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, outhouse, and every other out house.

A further description is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises before the sale.

The above will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to find or note with such security as the court shall approve.

John H. Hays, of John, Treas. Jan. 20.

### NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons from the severest penalty of the law, from hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on my premises.

John C. Jan. 20.



**PATHEON AND SUSTAINED**  
**BY**  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
 GRUUGH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.  
 Price—Three Dollars per annum.

## LIST OF LAWS PASSED DECEMBER SESSION, 1816.

No. 1. An act to make a public road in Anne-Arundel county.  
 2. An act to make public, and extend a road in Somerset county.  
 3. An act to encourage the destruction of Crows in St. Mary's county.  
 4. An act to authorize the levy of Frederick county to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.  
 5. An act to alter and change the place of holding the elections in the third election district in St. Mary's county.  
 6. An act to change and alter the name of Dion Cotner, of Caroline county, to Dion Downes.  
 7. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the Council for the ensuing year.  
 8. An act for the relief of James Kane of St. Mary's county.  
 9. An act to confirm and make a deed to James Ryan of Montgomery county.  
 10. An act for the relief of Mary Yatt of Caroline county.  
 11. An act to change the place of holding the elections in the third election district in Caroline county.  
 12. An act to provide for repairing the gaol in Baltimore county.  
 13. An act for the benefit of Thomas Moore of Cecil county.  
 14. An act for the benefit of Alexander Moore of Cecil county.  
 15. An act for the benefit of John Dick of Washington county.  
 16. An act to incorporate the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Maryland.  
 17. An act relating to the collection of the public taxes in Baltimore county.  
 18. An act for the relief of Jacob Morris, jun. of Somerset county.  
 19. An act to release the right of the state to a part of a tract of land therein mentioned.  
 20. An act to provide for completing the unfinished Records of the orphans court of Frederick county.  
 21. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the town of Westminster in Frederick county, through Harman's Gap, to Hagerstown in Washington county.  
 22. An act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Anne-Arundel, Talbot & Somerset counties.  
 23. An act to incorporate the Independent Manufacturing Company Baltimore.  
 24. An act authorizing a lottery for raising a sum of money to repair the churches in King and Queen parishes in St. Mary's county, and to purchase a Glebe.  
 25. An act to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of Methodist Camp or Quarterly meeting, in the several counties therein mentioned.  
 26. An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Prince-George's county into election districts.  
 27. An act to alter and change the name of Cecil Cross Roads, in Cecil county, to Cecilton.  
 28. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to straighten and amend the several public roads in several counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned.  
 29. An act securing to the sheriff of Baltimore county the gaol fees of certain insolvent debtors.  
 30. An act for the benefit of the sector of St. John's Parish in Harford and Baltimore counties.  
 31. An act to authorize the levy of Montgomery county to levy a sum of money to complete the repairs of the gaol of said county.  
 32. An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Allegany county into six separate election districts.

33. An act for the relief of Ruth Moore, and her helpless children, of Cecil county.  
 34. An act for the relief of Eleanor Montgomery.  
 35. An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into three separate election districts.  
 36. An act to alter and change the place of holding the elections in the first election district in Harford county.  
 37. An act to empower the Judges of the first election district in Washington county to hold the elections in any suitable house in the town of Hancock.  
 38. An act to locate and make public a road connecting the road leading from Williams's ferry with Market street in Frederick town, Frederick county.  
 39. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish a Bank, and incorporate a Company, under the name of the Elston Bank of Maryland.  
 40. An act to make public a road in Prince-George's county.  
 41. An act to straighten and make public a road in Prince-George's county.  
 42. An act authorizing a lottery for raising a sum of money to buy a lot of ground in Frederick town, in Frederick county, and build a church and Parsonage house thereon.  
 43. An act to locate and make public the road from New Windsor Sulphur Springs to Paulson's Meeting-house, Frederick county, thence to intersect the Deer Park Road in Baltimore county.  
 44. An act to lay out a road near Peter Hoffman's mill in Baltimore county.  
 45. An act respecting the right of Challenge in criminal cases.  
 46. An act for the better payment of the Jurors in Frederick and Allegany counties.  
 47. An act to confirm the title of James Alexander and John Alexander of Harford county, to certain lands therein mentioned.  
 48. An act for the support of Jas. Ridgway, of Caroline county.  
 49. An act to confirm the title of John Williams, of Cecil county, to certain lands therein mentioned.  
 50. An act to appoint Isaac Mayo of the city of Annapolis trustee for the sale of certain real estate therein mentioned.  
 51. An act to confirm the title of Hugh Quigley and John McGregor, of Harford county, to certain lands therein mentioned.  
 52. An act to authorize Edward Brown, late sheriff and collector, of Kent county, to complete his collections.  
 53. An act for the benefit of John McGaw, of Baltimore county.  
 54. An act to confirm the title of John Caldwell, of Harford county, to certain lands therein mentioned.  
 55. An act for the relief of John Conley, of Harford county.  
 56. An act authorizing John D. Henley, to remove certain negroes into the state of Maryland.  
 57. An act authorizing and empowering the levy court of Prince-George's county, to assess and levy a sum of money for the support and maintenance of Uriah Mitchell.  
 58. An act for the relief of Richard Gooding's two children, Sarah Gooding and James Gooding, of St. Mary's county.  
 59. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a Bank to be called by the name of the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester.  
 60. An act authorizing Robert C. Lushy, sheriff of Cecil county, to complete his collections for the years eighteen hundred and fifteen and sixteen.  
 61. An act to make valid the proceedings of the trustees of the Rockville Roman Catholic congregation and for other purposes.  
 62. An act for extending North-street on the east side of Jones' Falls, in the city of Baltimore.  
 63. An act to authorize James Keene, late sheriff of Caroline county, to complete his collections.  
 64. An act to authorize and empower the justices of the orphans court of Charles county, to appoint a guardian to Mary Fowke, Catharine Elizabeth Fowke, William Augustus Fowke, and Virgilia Stone Fowke, infant children of Gerrard

Luske and Mary Hayne Fowke, for certain purposes therein mentioned.  
 65. An act to change and alter the mode of expiring the public roads in Caroline county.  
 66. An act for the benefit of Robert Kerr, James Hoggin and William Alexander, of Harford county.  
 67. An act for the benefit of Ann Worrell Comery.  
 68. An act to lay out and open a road in Harford county.  
 69. An act, entitled, An act to repeal so much of the act, entitled, An act to encourage the destruction of crows in the several counties therein mentioned, as relates to Queen-Anne's county.  
 70. An act to allow William Waller, late sheriff and collector of Somerset county, further time to complete his collection.  
 71. An act to incorporate the Union Beneficial Society of Baltimore.  
 72. An act to enable Robert Gorsuch to complete his collection in Baltimore county.  
 73. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Franklin Manufacturing Company of Maryland.  
 74. An act to incorporate Frederick town, in Frederick county.  
 75. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make the several turnpike roads therein mentioned.  
 76. An act to alter and amend the act, entitled, An act for the encouragement of such persons as will undertake to build Water-Mills.  
 77. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting a monument or statue to the memory of Washington.  
 78. An act for the benefit of the University of Maryland.  
 79. An act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for erecting a Town by the name of Cumberland at or near the mouth of Willis Creek, in Allegany county, and for other purposes.  
 80. An act respecting a road in Frederick county.  
 81. An act to authorize a lottery in Frederick town, in Frederick county.  
 82. An act to authorize the levy court of Frederick county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.  
 83. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the town of Westminster, in Frederick county, through Harman's Gap to Hagerstown in Washington county.  
 84. An act to authorize the levy court of Washington county, to provide an Office for the clerk of said county.  
 85. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to the public roads in this state, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.  
 86. An act to authorize the drawing of a lottery in Allegany county.  
 87. An act authorizing Townley Robey, late sheriff and collector of Charles county, to complete his collections.  
 88. An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of completing a school-house and purchasing Church bells in the town of Boonsborough, in Washington county.  
 89. An act to authorize a lottery or lotteries, to raise a sum of money for the purpose of repairing and raising a fund for the use of Washington College.  
 90. An act authorizing a lottery for raising a sum of money to build an impartial Academy, and free Church in or near Taney-town, in Frederick county.  
 91. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders in the Hagerstown Bank.  
 92. An act appointing commissioners to revise and correct the original plat of the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county.  
 93. An act for the benefit of Daniel Pendleton and Frederick Jenkins, of the city of Baltimore.  
 94. An act to authorize Robert Cook, of Kent county, Delaware, to sell a certain portion of land therein mentioned.  
 95. An act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity, of St. Joseph's, in Frederick county.  
 96. An act to vest in the justices of the levy court of Talbot county, certain property, and to repeal the

act of assembly therein mentioned.  
 97. An act to alter and change the name of Edward Ireland Hollingsworth, of Baltimore county.  
 98. An act for appointing a Printer to the State.  
 99. A supplement to an act, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for opening a road leading to Cumberland, and for other purposes.  
 100. An act to repeal and annul an act, entitled, An act to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of cutting and opening a canal from the head of Blackwater river, to the head of Parson's creek, in Dorchester county.  
 101. An act to provide for the appointment of an Agent to settle the claims of this state with the government of the United States.  
 102. An act to extend the powers of the levy court of Washington county.  
 103. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for opening and extending St. Paul's street in the city and precincts of Baltimore.  
 104. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of Washington county.  
 105. An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Boonsborough, in Washington county, to the Conococheague creek, at William's Port.  
 106. An act to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county.  
 107. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the erection of a new court-house in Hagerstown, in Washington county.  
 108. An act to enlarge the powers of the levy court of Talbot county, for the benefit of the poor of said county.  
 109. An act to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county.  
 110. An act to lay out and open a road in Cecil county.  
 111. An act to make public a road now open between the lands of Richard Caton and Robert T. Spence, and to shut up and stop the Hunting Ridge road from said Spence's gate, to Maiden's Choice Run.  
 112. An act to lay out and open a road from a gate on the side of the road leading from the Rising Sun, towards Charles-town on the lands of the late Joseph Reynolds in Cecil county.  
 113. An act authorizing George W. Lightner late sheriff and collector of Cecil county, to complete his collections.  
 114. An act to limit the authority of the Bailiff or Constable of the Village of Denton in Caroline county.  
 115. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road to lead from the Cross Roads near Richard Caton's Limestone, in Baltimore county, nearly in the direction of Jones' Falls to the city of Baltimore.  
 116. An act authorizing certain commissioners therein named to survey and lay out a road in Cecil county and for other purpose therein mentioned.  
 117. An act for the relief of Levy Dukes of Caroline county.  
 118. An act for the relief of James P. Heath of the city of Baltimore.  
 119. An act to provide for the recording of certain deeds and other papers.  
 120. An act for the relief of Teresa Thomas, of Charles county.  
 121. An act for the benefit of the heirs of Daniel Wright, of Lemuel, late of Caroline county, deceased.  
 122. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to lay out and open a road in Harford county.  
 123. An act to lay out a Town to be called Middletown, in Prince-George's county.  
 124. An act to repeal the act, entitled, An act to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county.  
 125. An act to authorize the raising a sum of money by lottery to aid in erecting a Church in Charles county.  
 126. An act for the sale of the real estate of Thomas C. Bowie, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.  
 127. An act to appoint commissioners for the purpose of dividing Dorchester county into five separate election districts.  
 128. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the

heirs of John Stevens, deceased, of Worcester county.  
 129. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to sheriffs, and for other purposes.  
 130. An act to repeal the act, entitled, An act for the suppression of fairs throughout this state.  
 131. An act to incorporate a company for making a turnpike road from the Market-space in Hagerstown to the west bank of Conococheague.  
 132. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the river Susquehanna, through Charles-town, to the Filton and Christiana turnpikes.  
 133. An act authorizing the drawing of a lottery for the purposes therein mentioned.  
 134. An act to make the final discharge of trustees appointed by the chancellor or judges of the county court, matter of record.  
 135. An act supplementary to an Act, to provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county.  
 136. An act authorizing the appointment of a trustee for the sale of lot No. 9 of the Choptank Indian lands in Dorchester county.  
 137. An act to lay out and make public a road in Queen-Anne's county.  
 138. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for certain purposes therein mentioned.  
 139. An act relating to the trial of causes in Baltimore county court.  
 140. An act to lay out and make public a road in Harford county.  
 141. An act supplementary to an Act for establishing a Medical and Chirurgical Society in the State of Maryland.  
 142. An act relating to Inquests held by Coroners.  
 143. An act to open and extend Pine-street in the Western Precincts of Baltimore.  
 144. An act to open, straighten, and amend the public road from Church Hill to Sadler's cross roads, in Queen-Anne's county.  
 145. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a lot of ground in Coxe's-town, in Baltimore county, and to erect a building thereon to be used as a School-house and Meeting-House.  
 146. An act to incorporate the Philanthropic Society of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county.  
 147. An act to lay out and make public a road in Montgomery county.  
 148. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to fix and establish the pay of the adjutant general and brigade inspectors.  
 149. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to appoint Samuel Ogle trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Joseph Ogle, late of Frederick county, deceased.  
 150. An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Washington county into election districts.  
 151. An act for altering the times of holding the court of appeals and of holding the court for Talbot county.  
 152. An act concerning public worship.  
 153. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in this state, and for other purposes.  
 154. An act to authorize the chancellor and the several county courts of this state to order and decree the sales of real estate of minors in the cases therein mentioned.  
 155. An act for the relief of Ann Neilson, of Baltimore county.  
 156. An act to incorporate the Maryland Hospital.  
 157. An act for the relief of Mary E. Berrett, of Baltimore county.  
 158. An act authorizing the levy court of Calvert county, to borrow a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.  
 159. An act for the benefit of Thomas H. Bowie, Register in Chancery.  
 160. An act to prevent the fraudulent sales of flour and whiskey for remainder on last page.



Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 13.

Arrived—Scho. Gen. Macomb, H. Wright, 80 hours from Charleston to Norfolk. Left Norfolk on Thursday evening last, bound to Baltimore, put in on account of the ice. Cargo—Cotton, Rice, Brandy, Hemp, & Merchandise, to Henry Thompson, Esq. owner. Passengers from Charleston, Mr. M. M. Russell and lady, Master J. L. L. bias—from Norfolk, T. B. Garrett, and J. Villamil. The Gen. Macomb is intended as a regular Packet from Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston. It has elegant & commodious accommodations.

COMMUNICATED.

But a few days before the close of the session of the general assembly, when a number of the members, having acted as they supposed upon all the important business which would claim the attention of the legislature, had returned to their homes, and when those who remained at their posts, only remained in order to dispose of the business then before them, a proposition was most unexpectedly introduced, "to remove the seat of government." As may well be supposed, such a proposition, and at such a time, whether introduced in a fit of fun, or of phrensy, excited some surprise. A few days, however, after leave to bring in such a bill had been asked, and when almost every body had forgotten that even the leave had been asked, a parcel of gentlemen in Baltimore, proprietors, it would seem of a *Dancing Assembly Room*, of which they were willing to dispose, chose to make a serious proposal to the legislature to remove every thing to Baltimore, in order that they might sell to the state their ball room. Accordingly a description of the house was brought down, and hung up in the committee room of the house of delegates, to satisfy the members of the assembly how comfortably they could be accommodated in "the Metropolis" of the state, if peradventure they would give a good price for, and take possession of their Ball Room, and the card rooms, dressing rooms, and other rooms thereto appertaining. The bill was accordingly reported; but the house of delegates it seems was so uncourty as to refuse even to consider the proposal, or to submit it for consideration to the people. Some of them indeed, were so wanting in manners as to say it was rather *efficious*, and others thought it discovered too strong a disposition unwarrantably to interfere with, and to manage the public concerns. This scheme, however, though treated by the legislature with such want of respect, appears to have been more seriously thought of in "the Metropolis." The public prints there were really disposed to believe that the legislature could be so mad, if not corrupt, as to sanction it; and at this, which some people would consider most afflictive intelligence, they actually rejoiced. One of them undertakes to assure us of the probability of the passage of the bill, "if it could be officially understood that the government could be immediately and comfortably accommodated," in Baltimore; and another forsooth, is equally well assured that the legislature ought to be in Baltimore, "for the sake of information." If we are to believe the latter, the business of our legislators, when they go to legislate, is to go in search of brains; and it would seem that the good people of Baltimore have of this commodity enough and to spare. Some people indeed have thought that this article in our "Metropolis," was most miserably scarce, and that of whatever else it might choose to boast it could not reasonably boast of a superabundance of intelligence. It might therefore well be supposed, that if our delegates wanted wisdom for legislation, it would be prudent in them to seek it elsewhere.

As to the "comfort" which was to be had in Baltimore by the members of the assembly, those who have been in the legislature have often complained how much they are teased and plagued by its citizens, even when at such a distance from "the metropolis." Baltimoreans seem to suppose, that the legislature only meets to attend to the concerns and wishes of the citizens of Baltimore; and when about the simple business of appointing a bank director, individual members have been more plagued and worried than by the whole business of their own constituents. Now, if this has been the case, when the seat of legislation has been so far removed from Baltimore, it may easily be imagined how much of "comfort" members would enjoy when they were to legislate at the doors of these people.

But notwithstanding every thing which has been said in behalf of Baltimore as the seat of government, none have ventured an attempt to obviate one small objection to it. This place, by its past conduct, has secured to itself the name of *Mob Town*. Mobs have occasionally collected in it; and it is generally thought, that if the general

assembly were to meet there, mobs would be more frequently raised, to terrorize the legislature in its doings, or for the sake of information on some subject. If (to give one example) the legislature had met in Baltimore to decide the question whether the precincts should be attached to the city, every body will admit the possibility that a mob might have appeared in the streets to *disturb the peace*, and no body can feel quite certain that the 30 or 30 proprietors of the *Dancing Assembly Room* would have been willing to risk their lives in protecting the property of which they have been able to dispose, (upon advantageous terms no doubt) or even the members who had foolishly been persuaded to choose such a place for legislation.

What is yet thought about its mobs, even by citizens of Baltimore, may be inferred from this one circumstance. For months before the electoral election, one of the great advantages which the whole state, and Baltimore especially, was to derive from the success of the federal party was, that when both branches of the legislature became federal, necessary alterations might be made in the charter of that city, which were greatly to assist in keeping even the mob in order. The powers of the Mayor were by much too limited, and of course ought to be greatly increased; but then they could not be increased with any prospect of essential benefit, while the mob had the election of the man who was to exercise them, because a Mayor, elected by the mob, would not be willing to act against the mob, and therefore it was absolutely necessary to have him elected by the governor and council. Yet more—we were sometimes told, how many men of wealth would quit Baltimore, and go elsewhere for the security of their wealth, unless we could have a legislature which could give to "the Metropolis" a better police. The state became federal, and the legislature no doubt was well disposed to do any thing which might be necessary in order to preserve the peace of that city. But, strange to tell! No such proposition was ever made to the legislature; no change of the charter was ever asked for, by those who found so much fault with it; and what is still more surprising, their former advocates are most of them understood to have become extremely timid of any such dangerous innovations.

Every thing which has been done or asked for, in order to secure the peace and quiet of Baltimore, is to constitute a new court, in place of the old one, and to give to this new court some additional powers, such as to appoint a few constables, &c. The old court, at the head of which was the ablest criminal lawyer in these United States, is put down; but who now wishes to disturb the repose or to strip of his honours "our excellent and spirited new Mayor?" If mobs are no longer *bug bears* even to Baltimoreans, how could it have happened, that what was once so much desired, seems so soon to have been deprecated, and so far as relates to the peace and security of Baltimore, every thing which was to have been done, has, with the entire consent of all parties, been left undone? To be sure some people out of Baltimore, have heard something of intimations or threats, that if the Mayor of the mob was dethroned by law, bayonets might be used to keep him in power; but such threats, even if used, could have no influence upon those who are absolutely certain that mobs in Baltimore will forever hereafter be as scarce as *White Swans*. Be this as it may, after all we have heard upon the subject; after all the depositions of the late Mayor, Mr. Sterett, Mr. Kell, and others, which in the course of the last summer and fall were published in some of the Baltimore prints, to show what a miserable police that unfortunate city had, no change of it has been attempted, and every thing which has been done, is to kill one Judiciary, merely to hatch another, the principal recommendation of which is, that it is an increased annual expense of some two or three thousand dollars to the State treasury.

How preposterous is this notion, that there are to be no longer mobs in Baltimore! In all large cities there will ever be a portion of its population ready to unite in overthrowing the constituted authorities, and in acts of outrage and violence. Even in the city of London, although a considerable military force is always within reach to disperse them, they cannot be overawed; and in our large cities, it may ever be expected, that there are men who have been taught, in other countries how to raise and manage a mob, and who, having been obliged to fly from their country in order to escape the halter, take refuge among us, and are at any moment more ready to overturn than to submit to government. If the Legislature held its sittings in Baltimore subjects would frequently come before it, in which the mob might be induced to take an interest, about which they might be persuaded that they had a right to dictate to the Legislature, and peradventure to mark those refractory members, who were more willing to obey the dictates of conscience, than the mandates of the turbulent. So far from wishing Baltimore to be the place appointed for the sittings of the legislature, even although they might thereby be enabled to dispose of a few houses, for which their owners could find no

other market, many citizens of Baltimore, male and female, ought to dread the measure more than they would the introduction of plague and pestilence among them. It is to be hoped, for the sake of those concerned in it, that they all of them acted in the business without taking time to reflect upon any of the consequences, and that they themselves would be anxious in order to escape the more serious charge of intending wickedly to be thought to have acted foolishly. The expense of such a measure was not thought of, and yet it will not be extravagant to say, that the expense of removing to Baltimore, and of erecting the necessary public buildings, in the style which Baltimore would insist upon having there, would have fallen little, if any thing, short of one million of dollars. It would indeed have been highly honorable to the members remaining at the seat of government, to have been able to tell their constituents, upon their return to them, that very little more than a quorum of the Legislature, without time to consider the business they were about, or without any expectation of it by the people in any section of the state, had adopted a measure, which, when adopted, Baltimore would no longer allow them to change, and thereby had subjected the state to all the cost of erecting, in the Baltimore style of elegance and expense, a most splendid Stadthouse a palace for the Governor, and other suitable buildings, and that as an unavoidable consequence, grinding and oppressive taxes were necessary in order to pay for the *whistle*.

It is affirmed with confidence that there exists no one good reason for a removal, even if there could be found no substantial and unanswerable objections to it. But if there could be found some great *State necessity* for a removal from Annapolis; as the inevitable effect of such a measure would be much individual distress; as it would be productive of so much suffering and calamity to many, whose enemies no body would wish to be considered; as it would be thought a question of almost life or death to some who are helpless and too often friendless, to widows, and to orphaned such a state of things—a measure of such dire necessity, one would suppose, might almost soften the heart of a savage, and even, although the public interest did imperiously demand a removal, the vote which was dictated by that interest, would agonize the bosoms of those who gave it. But he, who, without any such evident and imperious necessity, and merely with the expectation of getting elsewhere more splendid dinners, of receiving more particular attentions, of being able to indulge in more amusements and vice, and perhaps of making more advantageous sales of his produce, by the aid of his legislative votes, could deliberately resolve upon a measure productive of so much public mischief and individual distress, may be safely told, that such feelings, even the culprit on his way to the gallows, would have no right to envy.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The bill to repeal an act to withdraw the funds from Washington and St. John's colleges, was read the second time and will not pass.

The bill to suppress duelling, was read the second time, amended, and passed—yeas 29, nays 19.

The bill to change the time of holding the elections in this state, was referred to the next general assembly.

Five o'clock, P. M.

The bill for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, was read the second time, amended, and passed.

The bill to provide for the education of poor children in Kent, Talbot, Cecil, Anne Arundel, Montgomery and Calvert counties, was read the second time, amended, and passed.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The bill from the senate to alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as related to the attorney-general was read and passed—yeas 27, nays 21.

The bill to incorporate the Gas Light Company was passed and returned to the senate.

The bill to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases, was read the second time and will not pass.

On motion of Mr. Duval, the following preamble and resolution was read the first and second time.

Whereas a bill has been brought forward in the house of delegates during the present session of the general assembly of Maryland, purporting to be a bill for the removal of the seat of government from

the city of Annapolis, and said bill being referred to the consideration of the next general assembly for the purpose, no doubt, of agitating the question at an election canvass—and as this paper, purporting to be a bill, had not the blank filed designating the place for the future sitting of the legislature, and at the very heart of the session, thereby not affording an opportunity of offering amendments; and inasmuch as the dangerous and overgrowing preponderance of the city of Baltimore might prove of evil tendency to the body politic, as it did to sundry unfortunate victims during the existence of the ever memorable Mobs of July, 1812—the delegates of the freemen of Maryland deem it their duty to express to the good people of this state their opinion of the inexpediency of a removal of the seat of government at all, especially to a removal to Baltimore; therefore,

Resolved, That the seat of government ought not to be in a large and populous city, especially in the city of Baltimore, where great outrages have frequently occurred, and where Mobs the most furious are reared with unparalleled facility, such that might, and very probably would, retard and infringe the freedom necessary and essential in legislation, and might cause the enactment of measures destructive of the interest of the more thinly populated parts of the state, and thereby subvert that freedom and impartiality intended to be preserved by the wise sages that have gone before us, to the baneful injury of society and corruption of good morals.

Mr. Lecompte called for the previous question—Shall the main question be now put? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Kell delivers a bill to increase the number of delegates from the city of Baltimore to the general assembly, and to alter, change and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the number of delegates from the said city—twice read and will not pass—yeas 24, nays 30.

Four o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Haynie, Ordered, That the thanks of this house be unanimously presented to the honourable Nicholas Stonestreet for his faithful and dignified discharge of the duties of the chair during the present session.

On motion of Mr. Blakistone the following resolution was read:

Whereas, a citizen of Annapolis, by the name of Christopher Hohne, ventured his life by going on the roof of the State-house to extinguish the fire on said roof, therefore Resolved, that in consideration thereof the treasurer of the western shore pay unto the said Christopher Hohne, or order, the sum of — dollars, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury. The sum was fixed at \$50 and passed both branches.

Adjourned until the first Monday in October next.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The following sportive article has been communicated by an anonymous correspondent. There is such a sprinkling of innocent humour about it, that we cannot deny it insertion, particularly as it alludes to so pleasing a subject as the restoration of specie circulation.

Advertisement Extraordinary.

SURPRISING NOVELTY.

Day Francis, the Great, Sieur Breslah, and the Magician Potter, having already amused and astonished the town by their wonderful performances in slight of hand and magic, it has at length devolved upon a native of the United States, to have the honour of surpassing all their dexterity and skill. The public are therefore respectfully informed that the first exhibition will take place on the 20th inst. in Carpenter's court, and by the agents of the subscriber at the different City Banks. —He assures the public that no deception will be used in his marvellous art of turning paper or rags into gold or silver.

This performance will commence with the display of

400 Real Spanish Dollars!

Which the spectators will have the privilege of looking at; but on no account can be permitted to touch them, fear by handling they might be defaced or injured in value for

will be shown.

50 American Eagles.

Visitors wishing to hold their hands as matter of curiosity will be charged 10 cents, or fifty dollars for the whole day. As soon as the Eagle revolution is closed, a new and more transparent painting will be exhibited, illustrative of the departed city of Annapolis, 30, 25, 10's and 5's, which have been the tomb of the Capulet. —Scene lies near a Beach-wood, a request will then be sung over the ashes by a select choir from the borders of Schuylkill, from different parts of North America, and amateurs of Philadelphia. The drop scene will close with a chorus from a number of *Pennsylvania's*, accompanied by celebrated trumpets from the *Liberty Bells*.

To diversify the amusement as much as possible.

Eighty-eight Exchange Alley Brokers.

will go through several wonderful feats on the slack rope; (their new being rather slack)—also which, they will throw.

Eighty-Eight Flip Flaps, through a PAPER BALLOON, inflated with Gas, and slight on the heels, without any visible injury to their heads. —Othello's occupation's gone.

By way of Interlude a Commercial and Mechanic Professor will perform a Minuet on a platform of gauze; and in order to discountenance all idea of deception, will conclude by throwing

Sixty-Three Somersetts from the platform.

Tune—"Click, Click, Click, Click."

The Miraculous Plug-top which will revolve on its axis in ten millions of times, without losing one cent's worth of its momentum, or centrifugal velocity. This will be the only time of its exhibition, and will conclude with BRAVARO DANCE, in character.

Tune—"Molly put the kettle on."

The whole to conclude with a newly composed Hornpipe by The American Mammoth.

Tune—"Come Paddy, won't you blarney to me."

Admittance gratis—to those who pay interest.

NEBUCHADNAZER BRAZZI.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is well the compensation law defunct, before the resolutions of the Kentucky legislature reached the seat of government. Otherwise, as notorious as that law is confessed to have been in the estimation of the majority of the community, it would scarcely have been repealed. Surely, if any thing could have raised the proud feelings of some of our recititude to a resistance of its known public will, it must have been effected by the form and temper of those resolutions, as proposed, and even as amended, and we are not sure what would not have been the consequence, had they reached the city before Congress had, in a manner which became their dignity as a body, set their self respect as men, retreat their steps, by repealing that law. Retreat is always painful; but never was a retreat more honorable. It was with a deliberate step, and erect countenance.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

RESOLUTIONS.

In relation to the law increasing compensation to Members of Congress, offered by Mr. Harlan.

The report of the committee, ordered by Congress to enquire into the expediency of modifying or repealing the law enacted at their last session, whereby the compensation of the members of that body for the legislative services was varied, is a measure which has excited the indignation of the American people in relation to that measure, with a disrespectful reverence, but little short of disguised contempt. It is to be regretted that a measure injurious and impolitic, and justly reprobated by the matured opinion of the people, should be indicated with a tumultuous partiality through the stages of its abandonment. Indeed it is destined to be abandoned. But while we forbear to



A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of wood, showing a grain-like pattern. The texture is rough and uneven, with some lighter areas and some darker, more solid-looking sections. The overall appearance is aged and worn.



(Continued from last page.)

161 A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the opening of Bridge street in the eastern precincts of the city of Baltimore.

162 An act to widen a part of Bridge street in the city of Baltimore.

163 An act to incorporate the St. Andrews Society of the city of Baltimore.

164 A further additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

165 An act to shut up an old road in Cecil county.

166 An act to appoint trustees for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Robertson, late of Montgomery county, deceased.

167 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of Queen Anne's county.

168 An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace.

169 An act to incorporate the Medical Society of Maryland.

170 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to alter and change the name of Elizabeth town, in Washington county, to Hagerstown, and to incorporate the same.

171 An act authorizing the connecting of Water street with King George street at Jones' Falls, in the city of Baltimore.

172 An act for the relief of Sarah Ciss, of Talbot county.

173 An act to incorporate the trustees of the Union School of Dorchester county.

174 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authorize the levy court of Harford county, to levy money for building a bridge.

175 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna near Rock Run.

176 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for making certain roads in Baltimore and Harford counties.

177 An act to lay out a road in Baltimore county from Moses Freeland's mill, to the town of Hamstead.

178 An act to increase the allowance to sheriffs for keeping prisoners in gaol, and finding them victuals in the several counties therein mentioned.

179 An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Elkton to the site of the proposed bridge near Rock Run.

180 An act authorizing Winbert Tschudy to erect a dam, and cut a mill race on and through the lands therein mentioned.

181 An act to change and alter the mode of repairing the public roads in Worcester county.

182 An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for building a Masonic Hall in Elkton, Cecil county.

183 An act for the benefit of Eliza Tarr of Worcester county.

184 An act authorizing and requiring the governor and council, to contract with the Registers of the Land office on each shore for making out such indexes as therein prescribed.

185 An act for the benefit of the devisees of James Calhoun.

186 An act to authorize the drawing of a lottery or lotteries in the city of Baltimore to build a Masonic Hall for Washington Lodge No. 3, in that part of said city known and distinguished by the name of Fell's Point.

187 An act relating to writs of Certiorari, in the cases therein mentioned.

188 An act for the relief of Thomas Noble of Somerset county.

189 An act for the benefit of Isaac Tier, of Worcester county.

190 A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for building a bridge over the river Susquehanna.

191 An act for the sale of the Baltimore Dancing Assembly Rooms.

192 An act for the temporary relief of the poor in the several counties in this state.

193 An act to provide for the administration of justice in cases of crimes and misdemeanors in the city and precincts of Baltimore.

194 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Havre-de-Grace Bank.

195 An act authorizing the sale of certain property therein mentioned.

196 An act for the benefit of Mary Comagay and others.

197 An act for the encouragement of internal improvement.

198 An act authorizing Joseph Dwyer, late collector of Talbot county, to complete his collections.

199 An act authorizing the appointing of inspectors and wood-corders, and to regulate the cording of fire wood brought by water to the city of Baltimore, for sale.

200 An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Anne Arundel county, to assess and levy the sums of money for the person therein mentioned.

201 An act authorizing the sale or leasing of the poor-house and ground belonging thereto, in Baltimore county, and to provide for building a new one.

202 An act authorizing the justices of the levy court of Anne Arundel county, to lease to Joseph A. Hopkins and Gerard R. Cowman, part of a lot or parcel of ground therein mentioned.

203 A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators, and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

204 An act to provide for the payment of the loans made by the state.

205 An act to empower Henry Howard, of John, of Montgomery county, to bring into this state certain negro slaves therein mentioned from the state of Virginia.

206 An act to incorporate the trustees of the Shrewsbury Academy, in Kent county.

207 An act for the relief of Richard Dudley, of Talbot county.

208 An act to lay out and make public the roads therein mentioned, in Harford county, and for other purposes.

209 An act to enlarge the bounds of Baltimore city.

210 An act for the benefit of persons hiring or renting stoves.

211 An act to permit William Gibbons a free man of colour to emigrate and remove into this state.

212 An act for the relief of William Welsh, of Talbot county.

213 An act for the relief of Martha Graham, of Frederick county.

214 An act for the benefit of John Resoner, of Allegany county.

215 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent trespasses in Allegany county.

216 An act relating to the extension of Aisquith street, in the precincts of Baltimore.

217 An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Salisbury, in Somerset and Worcester counties.

218 An act relating to streets in the city and precincts of Baltimore.

219 An act to suppress duelling.

220 An act to incorporate the Potomac turnpike company.

221 An act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore.

222 An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the site of the Susquehanna bridge via the brick meeting-house to the Wilmington and Newark turnpike road.

223 An act authorizing Marsham Parker late sheriff of Calvert county, to complete his collection.

224 An act to authorize the sale of certain lands in Caroline county, late the property of William Hubbard, deceased.

225 An act to lay out and open a road in Prince-George's and Anne Arundel counties.

226 An act for the relief of James Lee Morgan, of Harford county.

227 An act to provide permanent salaries for the Judges of Baltimore city court.

228 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to make public an old road leading from South river church to intersect the Annapolis road to West river.

229 An act for the benefit of Edmund Evans, of A. Arundel county.

230 An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.

231 An act to authorize the sale of a house and lot at the Hole in the Wall, Talbot county, for the benefit of Susan and Lydia Cox, the infant daughters of Charles Cox, deceased.

232 An act to lay out and open a road in Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties.

233 An act for the payment of the Journal of Accounts.

234 An act to appoint Thomas B. Tibbman, of Charles county,

trustee for the sale of certain land therein mentioned.

235 An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the contemplated bridge over the river Susquehanna, at Conowingo's creek, to the Pennsylvania line.

236 An act for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Annapolis.

237 An act to incorporate the Warren Manufacturing Company.

238 An act extending the benefit of the insolvent laws to certain persons therein mentioned.

239 An act for the relief of Samuel Thomas, of Talbot county.

240 An act for the benefit of Michael Lovjoy, of Prince-George's county.

241 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the speedy conveyance of public letters and packets, and for other purposes.

242 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and for the administration of justice therein.

243 An act relating to the field officers of the state of Maryland.

244 An act to provide for the education of poor children in Kent, Talbot, Cecil, Anne Arundel, and Montgomery counties.

245 An act directing the printing and distributing the laws therein mentioned.

246 An act to authorize the sale of a part of the real estate of Geo. Slatum, late of Alexandria in the district of Columbia.

247 An act to alter and change all and every part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the Attorney General.

248 An act directing the register of the land office for the western shore to record the certificate, of a survey made of a manor commonly called Lord Baltimore Manor, on the great glades in Allegany county.

249 An act for opening and extending South-street in the city of Baltimore.

250 An act to provide for schools, and for the promotion of education in Caroline county.

251 An act to incorporate the Gas light company of Baltimore.

252 An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

253 An act for the benefit of the securities of Thomas Thompson late of Dorchester county.

254 An act for the benefit of Priscilla Wilson of Calvert county.

255 An act incorporating the Master and Wardens for the time being of Somerset Lodge No. 49, of free and accepted Masons, for the purposes therein mentioned.

256 An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools, in the several counties therein named.

257 An act to lay out ground for a wharf and lumber yard at Mattapony landing in Worcester county.

258 An act for the benefit of Lawson Alexander and the representatives of the late Reverend Joseph Cowden.

259 An act for the encouragement of Literature.

260 An act to incorporate the Baltimore Improving Company.

261 An act to empower and authorize the several county courts of this state to direct the opening, straightening or shutting up, of public roads.

262 An act to confirm and make valid a deed from Ralph Randolph Wormley, as attorney of Edmund Jonings of London, to Richard Norris.

263 An act to enable Milcha Owings, the guardian of Caleb Daughady, Eleanor Daughady, John Stewart, Susan Stewart and Margaret Stewart, to sell and convey part of a lot of ground in the city of Baltimore.

264 An act for the sale of part of the real estate of William G. Cochran, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased.

265 An act for the benefit of the infant children of Benjamin Clark, of Calvert county, deceased.

266 An act for laying out and opening a road in Harford county.

267 An act to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session.

268 An act authorizing a lottery or lotteries for the purpose of purchasing a public library and establishing and endowing a free school in Prince-George's county.

269 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to open the navigation of Zachia Run.

270 An act to lay out and make public a road in Dorchester county.

271 An act to appoint an Agent for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

**To Travellers.**

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold, where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

**20 Dollars Reward.**

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tiltard's new Pig Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Reanes.

Upper Marlboro? 21  
Sept. 26.

**Houses for Sale.**

The subscribers offer for sale the three following Houses and Lots in the city of Annapolis, to wit: The house and lot formerly occupied by Captain James Thomas, as a Boarding House, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. Asa D. Baldwin: The house and lot on the north side of Church street, and adjacent to the Stadt-haus, occupied by Mr. Gilbert Mardechy; and the house and lot occupied by Mr. Jno. Munroe, on the north side of Church street. The above are large and commodious brick buildings, and situated in the most public parts of the City. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to either of the subscribers.

George C. Stewart,  
Benjamin Stewart,  
Charles Stewart,  
Edward H. Stewart.

Nov. 7.

**NEW GOODS.**

**H. G. Munroe,**

Has recently received a general assortment of

**Seasonable Goods,**

Principally purchased at Auction, for cash, which he will dispose of very cheap.

Also,

**On Consignment**

Hearth Rugs, (a variety of Patterns,) and 4-4 and 5-8 Carpeting, which is offered for sale at the Baltimore prices.

Oct. 28. 17

**STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.**

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,  
December 31st, 1816.

On application by petition of John Murray, administrator with the will annexed of John Muir, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer of Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Cassaway, Reg. Wills,  
A. A. County.

**6**

**This is to give Notice,**

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration with will annexed, on the personal estate of John Muir, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the thirty-first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of December, 1816.

John Murray, Admr. Will Annexed.

**FOR SALE.**

The subscriber will sell, **Thomas's Point,** And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Nov. 21. 12 J. T. Chase.

**CARRIAGE FOR SALE.**

**JONATHAN HUTTON,**

Has at his Shop, in Cara-Hill street, the following Carriages for sale:

One light, fashionable New Gig, well finished, and in complete order. A light second-hand Jersey Phaeton, calculated for country use, and a second-hand Chaise.

The above carriages will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms for Cash.

Annapolis, Oct. 17. 13

**By His Excellency Charles Calhoun, Governor of Maryland.**

**A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas it appears from the deposition of Joseph B. Lewis, Esq. of Washington county, that about three o'clock in the morning of the 15th inst. a fire broke out in his stable which entirely consumed it, and that he has strong reasons to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to speedy punishment. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of said offence, provided he or they or any of them be brought to justice. Given in Council at the City of Annapolis, under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirtieth day of January eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGEWAY, of Hampton,  
By His Excellency's command,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, and Baltimore Telegraph, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Mail.

By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.  
Jan. 10.

**FOR SALE.**

The subscriber will sell his Land Estate on Rhode river in Anne Arundel county, about nine miles below the city of Annapolis, known by the name of the

**HAYLANDS.**

This establishment has long been considered one of the most desirable Maryland for a country gentleman, possessing as it does the requisites necessary to make it so; such as fertility of soil, fine springs, extensive beautiful situation, lofty airy and dry, &c. &c. neighbourhood. The quantity of land between twelve and fifteen hundred acres, well timbered and adjoining the city of Annapolis. The improvements, a large two story brick house with wing in good repair, overseer's house, quarters, stables, tobacco houses, barns, and strong enclosures. The soil peculiarly favourable to the growth of tobacco, corn, clover and first quality white wheat, a large proportion of natural meadow and the uplands highly susceptible of improvement from the use of plaster. The waters of Rhode river navigable for bay craft of the largest size, encompass about one fourth part of these lands, which waters abound with crabs, fish, wild fowl and oysters, and come nearer than any other on the Chesapeake bay to the city of Washington, having the like and many advantages, being distant from the city about thirty-two miles and a good road thence over Mount Pleasant ferry and through Upper Marlboro. There has been formerly a mill on the lands, the stream attached to which is plentiful nine months in the year.

If desired, all the stock, except the Negroes will be sold with the land. The stock is valuable, and consists of about eighty head of Cattle, one hundred Sheep, twelve or fifteen hogs, &c. Mr. Gray, manager, will show the farm to any person desirous of making examination. Apply in person to

Jan. 1. 5 **JAMES CARROLL**

**NOTICE.**

Those Gentlemen who intend to be at Mrs. Campbell's Tavern, on the 1st of November, the 22d of February, birth day of General Washington, will be pleased to put their names in paper at the office of the Maryland Gazette, on or before the 15th February; and those residing in country will call and leave their names with Mrs. Campbell, that they may know the number to provide for.

Feb. 6.

**NOTICE.**

Wanted to purchase, or hire for year, two or three negroes, accustomed to plantation work. Enquire of Henry May, Broad Neck, North of Severn, Feb. 6.

2



PAID AND RECEIVED  
BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.  
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

**CONGRESS.**  
**SECOND DAY'S DEBATE.**  
*On the Compensation Law.*  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
Jan. 15, 1847.

The House again in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckinridge in the chair.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, said: I cannot condescend to notice the pictures of the member from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) on those who voted against the law at the last session, farther than to say that he did not yesterday represent only what he said at the last session.

He did then expressly confine his felonious comparison to a single individual, who had contended, in argument, that the old compensation (viz. six dollars a day) was insufficient to meet the expenses of members at this place.

Sir, I voted against the law at a last session. I received the full compensation to which I was entitled under it, as a member. In doing this, I believed that I acted with perfect integrity, and honor.

Will think so. In point of honor and integrity I shrink not from a comparison with any member of this House, or any man in this nation.

I opposed the law at the last session, not from the miserable, contemptible motives which some of its advocates then had the presumption to attribute to those who voted against the measure. I have

ever flattered the follies nor the weakness of mankind. It is not in my nature to flatter man. I am not inferior to popularity. But I desire that popularity only which is a voluntary tribute to virtuous, independent and honorable actions; a reward for services performed with fidelity and integrity—no other could I enjoy.

I, sir, have never trembled nor bowed before mortal man, nor have I ever stooped to a mean act, promote my private or my public interest. At the last session I took

session to state that I was satisfied with the depreciation of money, and the increased price of every article of consumption, of living, had rendered the six dollar compensation insufficient to meet the reasonable and decent expenses of members at this place. I have uniformly maintained this opinion. I would

have voted for a law, raising a moderate amount the daily pay of the members, to a sum which would have borne the same proportion to the expense of living which the old compensation bore, at the time it was fixed, provided the law had been postponed in its operation till the 1st of March next. But

will never vote for any measure which my personal interest may be subject to the imputation of being influenced by selfish, sordid and mercenary motives.

Mr. Ross, of Pennsylvania, said: I was not sure the course he should pursue on the occasion, was that which was best calculated to ensure him a lasting popularity. He wanted it was in accordance with the present prevailing opinion; but recollected when a navy was unpopular in this country, and particularly so in this district, when he was charged with political heresy, his adherence to that establishment; when, instead of increasing his popularity, it was deemed expedient, to yield to the popular clamour against it, and, at the expense of a most unpopular administration, to pass a law to sell a part of the navy which existed. But a Navy

was the favorite of the people; a voice is raised against it, and a increase is loudly called for. He joined in the change of the public sentiment in this. But may not the opinions of the people undergo a similar change with regard to the compensation of members? He thought it by no means improbable, now odious was the United States and a few years ago amongst the

epitaphs? What a darling is the National Bank now with many of them! He said he made these objections to show he was not with

acquired with the instability of public opinion, to make it a rule of action, and to account himself of the imputation of being swayed by a desire to obtain popularity, a desire always honourable, when it can be accomplished by fair and honest means.

He said this might be hailed as a proud day for the people. Their power and influence are portrayed in strong and vivid colors, by the sincere repentance and deep contrition of many of those who voted for the law; the sincerity of which was evidenced by their anxiety to be foremost in undoing what they had hastily done last session. He trusted the people would receive the sacrifice now made to their will (the repealing of the law) as an ample atonement.

He said, those who are in favour of a higher sum than six dollars per day, contend that justice and sound policy require it; that the compensation of a representative ought to be such as would enable the virtuous and intelligent citizen of every class in society, to serve his country in the national legislature; such as would enable him to live like a gentleman when here, and maintain his family while absent, such as would ensure the continuance of the services of the ablest heads and best hearts in the country, and such as would put him in some measure on a par with the other officers of government—make him independent, and place him above the influence of executive patronage, which six dollars per day is altogether inadequate to do.

These reasons are plausible, if not strong, in favour of a higher per diem, than six dollars. They naturally suggest the question, what are the requisite qualifications to make a good representative? The answer is plain: Wisdom to discern, and integrity to pursue, the true interest of his country. Will a high salary, or a greater per diem, have a tendency to bring men, with such qualifications, into the national legislature, sooner than the moderate sum of six dollars per day? Would it not stimulate every political adventurer, who had nothing to lose and every thing to gain, by securing an election, to supplant, by unfair means, the meritorious candidate, in the confidence of the people? The qualified candidate would feel too much respect for his own character, and that of his constituents, to gain their votes by soothing their follies, or flattering their vices; but the unqualified candidate would be all things to all men—he would affect sanctity with the religious—laugh with the merry—treat the avaricious—flatter the vain—cringe to the proud—promise every thing, and perform nothing, and then blame those whose popularity he wished to destroy, for his failure to accomplish what he had promised. He would, nine times out of ten, succeed. But leave, said Mr. R., the pay to law that it can not be an object worthy the pursuit of any one, and the people will look for the best qualified man to fill the office—he will not seek the office, the office will seek him, and it will find the proper person.

Gentlemen appear to think that a good salary, or a handsome per diem, is essentially necessary to bring a respectable representation into the House, and to make them, when here, independent of executive influence. If so, it should be given. But when did gold give intelligence to the head, or integrity to the heart? That it will not do the former, is proved by the conduct of Ferdinand the Seventh—and that it never has done the latter, may be collected from the characters and conduct of Bacon, Marlborough, Dodd, and Grattan. The latter of whom, while indigent, was the bold defender of his country's rights—yes, and of the rights of man. His fellow subjects, grateful for the many services he had rendered them, gave him 50,000 pounds sterling. They made him rich, but in the language of gentlemen, independent; but they paralyzed the patriotism of his heart—he ceased to be the eloquent champion of civil liberty, feelingly alive to the miseries and afflictions of his oppressed countrymen.

Enable your representatives, said Mr. R., to live in ease and affluence—so contract habits and tastes as

above the intelligent part of their constituents, and maintain with the plant republican manners of your country, and you qualify them to become the panderers of power, and the creeping, cringing sycophants of the court. You cannot, by your law, induce men with virtuous, independent stern and inflexible characters. The laws of nature, and of nature's God, aided by an early education, can only accomplish the object you aim at.

He said the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) to amend, would meet with his cordial support, if consistent with a proper respect for the integrity of the representative character, of which he entertained some doubts.

But he was admonished, by the recollection of a favourite saying of a great but eccentric genius, that words are the counters of wisdom, and the money of fools, to say no more.

Mr. Barbour said, as far as he had been able to procure information, he felt no hesitation in expressing it as his opinion that no measure, since the institution of this government, had excited so much dissatisfaction as the one now proposed to be repealed; some few gentlemen had stated, and he made no doubt correctly, that their constituents had not complained; but with these few exceptions he believed he might be said, that from one extremity of the Union to the other, there had been an almost concurring sentiment of disapprobation. Gentlemen mistake, if they suppose, that it was a storm raised only by a few factious printers; they equally mistake, if they suppose that it was merely a momentary ebullition of passion among the people. There was indeed, sir, at first, a violent excitement; gentlemen might call it, if they pleased, a storm; but that storm, even when its fury abated, subsided into a fixed and settled discontent at the measure; from a free communication with his constituents, he was enabled to say that it met the disapprobation, and excited the discontent, of the grave, the reflecting, and the deliberate; and such he believed, to be the case with an immense majority of the American people. With this impression, had he voted for the law, he should now vote to repeal it; having voted against it, it furnished an additional reason for its repeal, besides those which had influenced him originally against it.

He said, he had been gratified by the declaration made by the member from Kentucky, in the opening of this debate, that he meant to avoid every thing, like excitement; it had been his purpose, too, not to have uttered a word, calculated to excite the least feeling, or awaken the least sensibility; the subject was one of sufficient difficulty and delicacy in itself, without adding to them by the course which the debate took in this House. He was sorry, that the gentleman from Virginia, in his speech yesterday, made use of an expression as singular as it was unwarrantable to this effect; that he would as soon be caught with his hand in his neighbor's pocket as to vote against the bill, and receive the money.

In receiving the compensation as fixed by law, he said that he had acted as he thought right—he did not owe an account of his conduct upon this subject, either to the gentleman from Virginia, or to the House; he was accountable for his conduct upon this occasion, as well as all others in his public life, to another tribunal, to his constituents, to whom he hoped and expected to justify himself; if he did not, they knew their remedy. He would however make this remark, that before the gentleman from Virginia could attach blame to him, that gentleman must first do what he, Mr. B., certainly should not do, that is, he must ascribe improper motives to himself, and those who voted for him; because, he said, it could not be improper in him to receive money, which was honourably and fairly acquired. Believing the motives of those who voted for the law to be pure, it was thus acquired. But, he said, he would not pursue these remarks further; he would conclude by expressing his wish, that the bill upon the table might pass.

Mr. Randolph said he leave to express his feelings now, he said, to express the disappointment he felt at having occasioned, by the few remarks he yesterday expressed, the strong excitement which gentleman appeared to feel. He recollected the attention of the House to the original declaration on his part, prior to the passage of the bill—when it was impossible to know who were in favor of it; when the decision of the committee of the whole had led him to believe that a very large majority indeed were in favor of the bill—yes, Mr. R., said, he did say a prior (and he repeated the assertion) that he had as lief be caught with his hand in his neighbor's pocket as to vote against the bill, and receive the money. And the gentleman from Pennsylvania said today told the House, that this sentiment the people have justified by declaring what he (Mr. R.) would not here repeat. He had, he said at the last session, and now, pronounced a rule of action for himself; he had not set up his opinion as a code of morality for others. He had, he said a right to his opinion; he was glad to find his opinions had influenced the conduct of one honorable member. The declaration he had made at the last session—for he hardly now know who had voted for and who against the law; who took the money he was profoundly ignorant, with the exception of two individuals, himself and his colleague (Mr. Tucker)—that declaration he now repeated. I stand on this floor (said Mr. R.) under circumstances peculiar. It is a great while ago since I made another declaration—I am really reminded sometimes of the exclamation of poor old King Lear.

—The little dogs and all,  
—Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart, see,  
they bark at me!

Honorable gentlemen are mistaken. So long as I stand on this floor uncorrected—(Mr. Barbour here rose, and begged leave to ask whether the gentleman, in his Shakespearean quotation, respecting Tray, Blanch, &c. had any allusion to him? If he had, he should like to hear from him.) I believe, said Mr. R. I am entitled to the floor—I am under the correction of the chair. He said he was not under any excitement; he had risen with no such view as to produce it. He had risen for the purpose of stating, that so long as the presiding officer of this House, deemed his language parliamentary, he held himself responsible, for it to no man out of the House, but at his own will and pleasure. The Speaker, he said, was appointed by the House to preserve decorum and the order of debate. So long as he, said Mr. R., remained to no on unchecked, I will express my opinion on this and every other subject, without restraint. The House has gone by, sir—my situation, as well as the situation of other honorable members on this floor, is changed—the time has passed, when I might say like some of Shakespeare's characters, who, if not witty himself, was the cause of wit in others—when, if not great myself, I could be the cause of greatness in others. No man can now raise himself to eminence by flying at my throat, or barking at my heels.

It appeared to him, Mr. R., said, that an excitement had been raised on this occasion which unquestionably he had not himself felt to day, if he felt it now. During the last session of Congress, he said, it would be well recollected, he had made a proposition that the adjournment should take effect, not during the present Congress, but at a future time. That proposition had been overruled on the suggestion of the honorable Speaker, that it seemed to him more proper that each Congress should assess its own wages. An observation had been made also by an honorable and venerable member from Massachusetts, on that occasion, which had its proper weight in consequences of which Mr. R. had withdrawn his motion. But was it not competent for any honorable member to have renewed it?—He had not this vituperated law been opposed at the last session with more energy, eloquence and argument? Why had the opposition been reserved to this session of Congress? Why had not gentlemen brought forward their propositions,

and put them, by Yeas and Nays, on the Journal of this House? Why, said Mr. R., I recollect perfectly, most of us having said, it is a rule of action, that the division in the committee of the whole House on that bill was not the same as the division in the House, and the argument at the House was unquestionably not in every case the argument on the floor. I bring forward no charge against any member—but the fact was as stated. The gentleman from Virginia says he will not account to me for his conduct. Have I called on any one to do so? I have asserted my principles merely, and I will maintain them.

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Mr. Randolph begged pardon of the House—he begged pardon for again rising. The interruption of the gentleman from Virginia had been unparliamentary—an interruption with the pallid face and tongue of passion was not that sort of interruption, Mr. R. said, which he would acknowledge on this floor. No man, said Mr. R. has a right to ask me, in debating on general topics, if I alluded to him; I am addressing the chain the country and the House; and no man has a right to say, do you mean me? Because, if he has, every man in the House has a right to get up and say, and me, and me, and me. I spoke a priori, said Mr. R. before the bill passed. Let others make rules for themselves. I never called on the honorable gentleman to give me an account of his conduct or of his pay. I know nothing of his money, nor how he has expended it, nor do I care. It is a matter, as he has properly said, for him and his constituents. What Mr. R. asked was to be the consequence of this kind of admission? It was not for him to pursue it. What was to become of the freedom of speech on this floor, if, so long as the chairman of the committee of the whole, or the speaker of the House, did not think proper to interpose—and Mr. R. said, he had never found any backwardness on their part in calling him to order—if a man, speaking his opinions, talking about public affairs in the general, is to be caught up, he would not say by any drawansir who happened to get into the House, but by any man who thinks he may obtain distinction, or show his valor by marking any individual on this floor. In regard to getting rid of responsibility, said Mr. R. the honorable gentleman may place that on what footing he pleases. I disavow the right of any man to rise up on this floor, and demand of me whether I allude to him when I make use of a general expression. There are many individuals in this House whom I do not know—for I never met them in the House or out of it; they would any of them, Mr. R.

and put them, by Yeas and Nays, on the Journal of this House? Why, said Mr. R., I recollect perfectly, most of us having said, it is a rule of action, that the division in the committee of the whole House on that bill was not the same as the division in the House, and the argument at the House was unquestionably not in every case the argument on the floor. I bring forward no charge against any member—but the fact was as stated. The gentleman from Virginia says he will not account to me for his conduct. Have I called on any one to do so? I have asserted my principles merely, and I will maintain them.

Mr. R. said he had risen barely for the purpose of explanation; but, being on this floor, he hoped he might be permitted to make one remark on the observations of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which certainly had created much mirth. I had hoped (said Mr. Randolph) they would have alive the asperity which had been excited, which I dislike to meet—not certainly because I am afraid of it. But, I am about the close of my parliamentary career, and should be sorry to go out of the world



insisted, save the same right to demand explanation. He was very sorry, extremely sorry, he said, the matter had taken this turn. As he said before, though there was some little feeling on the part of the audience, there was nothing of passion. [Here ends the second day's debate.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 20.

### SIR GEORGE M'GREGOR.

Arrived in this city on the twelfth instant, last from Port-au-Prince, on board a Baltimore vessel, the Patriot General Sir George M'Gregor, and Lady, attended by one of his aids. The rumour lately in circulation of this active officer having abandoned the Patriot cause, is said to be erroneous, as well as several representations of his character which have appeared in the publications of this country. He has proceeded to Baltimore, where, it is presumed, during his temporary stay in this country, he will reside.

### PREVENTIVE TO THE HYDROPHOBIA.

Take of the fresh leaves of the box tree two ounces; of the fresh leaves of rue two ounces; of the leaves of sage one half ounce—Chop these fine, and boil them in a pint of water till the quantity be reduced to half a pint; strain it carefully—then put the same ingredients into a pint of milk, which likewise boil down to half a pint. Mix both the liquors, and they will form three doses for a human subject. Double the quantity is a dose for a horse or cow; and two thirds of it for a large dog. Three doses are sufficient, given each subsequent morning, fasting. This remedy, which appeared in a selected article published in the Medical Review, of 1807, is said to be as ancient as valuable, and to have proved a preventive to eighty-nine animals (such as cows, horses, and dogs) out of ninety, being injured by the bite of a mad dog. The article further says, "about fifty human persons have taken this remedy, and in every instance it has succeeded equally as with animals; but candour obliges us to notice that in a considerable proportion of them, other means were used, as the actual or potential cautery; but in all the animals other means were purposely omitted. That this remedy has a preventive quality is unquestionable, and now perfectly established; for there was not the smallest doubt of the animals mentioned either having been bitten, or of the dog being mad who bit them, as great pains were in every instance taken to ascertain these points." On human subjects, the effects of the remedy were never known to be unpleasant or active. On dogs they are sometimes strong, and produce considerable sickness, purging, and uneasiness, it is therefore a thought prudent, in administering it to them, to begin with a small dose and increase it gradually.

The highly respectable character of the Medical Review, taken with the bold and confident manner in which it recommends the use of this remedy, leaves little or no doubt of its being a sovereign preventive to that shocking and fatal disease, the hydrophobia; and it is sincerely to be wished, should any opportunity happen of trying its efficacy, the experiment will be made, and the result laid before the public for their benefit.

### For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Printer.

Ever since our legislature broke up, I have been trying to find out what might mislead they have been doing this year. For you will remember how the democrats swore to us, that if ever we had a federal Senate, and a federal House of Delegates, there would be fire in the woods. All the poor people's rights were to be taken away from them; none of them were to vote hereafter. Accordingly, thinks I, maybe these people may tell the truth. At least that some part of the many charges which they brought against the federalists would turn out to be true. So I looked over the proceedings of the House, and I have read the list of laws, but nothing which the democrats asserted would happen, has taken place. No harm has been done, and all our rights are as secure as ever. The democrats then are false prophets, and must not expect to be believed hereafter. Now I hope that as the federalists have proved that they are not our enemies, the democrats will make no more noise about them. If here-

after they should oppose the new power, I shall begin to think that they never believed themselves one word of what they told the people, and that they are not sincere false prophets, but willful story-tellers. As they proceeded to oppose the federalists because they would take away, as they thought, the people's rights, now that they discover that their fears are groundless, their opposition should cease to be no more. If they are honest, then they must be pleased with the federalists for having believed in the necessity, as much better than they said that they would.

I find too, by your list of laws, that some very valuable ones indeed have passed. They have passed a law to suppress duelling; and I am told its provisions are such, that it must answer. As men who wish to fight duels will no longer be allowed to hold offices, there are very few among us who will choose to shed each others blood. This law must give joy to the heart of the christian; and if nothing else had been done, the legislature which passed this one law, would be entitled to the thanks of all who love God, and wish his commandments to be obeyed. I see too, that they have been doing something to give us schools for the education of our children. That is a good thing, which the democrats were always promising us, but never thought of doing it. The federal assembly has done it, and let one just ask any good democrat in the state, if this looks as if the federalists were the enemies of the poor. I was reading the other day, a speech of one of our Congressmen in which he says, and with truth too, that no free government like this could be maintained without virtue and intelligence in the people—without letting the little children come for education. "and forbidding them not." Why should we not have schools and colleges at the public expense? Is not the state as much interested in having our children educated and qualified for its offices as they are in having good roads? And why then, should we have roads at the public expense, and not schools for the education of our children? I'll engage for it, that the poor people will approve of what our federal assembly has done for us, and as for the democrats, I doubt whether they would be willing now to ask the people to consider who are their real friends, they or the federalists? Having nothing more to say to you, at present, I will say no another word.

RICHARD SIMKINS.

### LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed December session, 1816.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning fast wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every guardian or guardians appointed by last will and testament, of the estate or property of minors, shall give bond, with securities to be approved by the orphans court; shall settle the accounts of their guardianship, and shall be under the like rules and regulations as are prescribed by the original act to which this is a supplement with respect to other guardians.

2. And be it enacted, That the orphans courts shall have authority to empower any guardian to sell any household estate belonging to his ward, if the court shall think such sale advantageous to such minor, and shall order the proceeds of such sale, or any surplus money belonging to said minor or orphans, to be invested in bank stock, or any other good security, which investment shall be made in the name of the minor, or orphans, and that no sale, transfer, or disposal of the stock, of such minor or orphans, shall be made without the concurrence of the orphans court.

3. And be it enacted, That in case of the death of an executor or administrator before an account of his administration shall have been settled with the orphans court, it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator of the one so dying, to render such account, showing thereby the amount of assets received, and the payments made by the deceased executor or administrator, and the account so rendered shall be examined by the court, and if found to be correct shall be admitted to record in the same manner that other ac-

counts are received.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any executor or administrator shall neglect or refuse to render an account of his administration, or to obey any order or application of the orphans court, by any co-executor or administrator, they shall make complaint thereof to the orphans court, and if the same shall be adjudged well founded, the court shall have authority, in their discretion, to revoke the powers and authority of the executor or administrator so complained of, and to enforce, by attachment, and commitment if necessary, the surrender and delivery, to the remaining executor or administrators, of the assets of the estate, and of all books, accounts, papers, and evidences of debt, of the estate that may be in the possession or control of the person so dismissed from the administration; and the remaining executor or administrators, shall have remedy, by an action on the case, for the recovery of any loss or damage they may be subjected to, or suffer, by the executor or administrator whose powers shall have been revoked as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That in the return of the sessions of orphans courts, the register of wills in the several counties of this state, upon application, may receive inventories and accounts of sales, examine vouchers and state guardians, executors and administrators accounts, subject to the review and final passage or rejection by the orphans court.

6. And be it enacted, That the registers of wills shall be and are hereby authorized to take probates of accounts against deceased persons estates that are proper to be brought before them, or before the orphans court for passage or settlement in the respective counties in which they act as registers, and to receive six and one quarter cents for each probate so taken.

### AN ACT

To suppress duelling.

Whereas experience has evinced that the existing remedy for the suppression of the barbarous custom of duelling is inadequate to the purpose, and the progress and consequences of the evil have become so destructive as to require an effort on the part of the legislature to arrest a vice the result of ignorance and barbarism, justified neither by the precepts of morality nor by the dictates of reason; Therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person who shall hereafter wilfully and maliciously, or by previous agreement, fight a duel, or single combat, with any engine, instrument or weapon, the probable consequence of which might be the death of either party, and in so doing shall kill his antagonist, or any other person as person, or inflict such wound as that the person injured shall die thereof within twelve months & a day thereafter, such offender, his aiders, abettors & accessories, being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary-house for a period not less than five nor more than eighteen years, any law, custom or usage of this state, to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it enacted, That if any person whatsoever shall challenge another to fight a duel with any weapon or in any manner whatsoever, the probable issue of which may or might result in the death of the challenger or challenged, or if any person shall accept a challenge, or fight a duel with any weapon or in any way whatsoever, the probable issue of which may or might terminate in the death of the challenger or challenged, such person shall be incapable of holding or being elected to any post of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military, in this state.

3. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, every person who shall be appointed or elected to any office or place civil or military, in this state, shall, in addition to the oath now prescribed by law, take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case may be) that I have not been engaged in a duel, as principal or second, by sending, or accepting or carrying a challenge to fight a duel, or by fighting a duel, or in any other manner, in violation of the act entitled, 'An act to suppress duelling,' since the passage of that act, nor will I hereafter be so concerned, directly or indirectly, in any such duel, so help me God."

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the judges of the several county courts at their respective terms, to give in charge to the jury, at the trial of any person charged with the offence of carrying, sending, or accepting a challenge.

5. And be it enacted, That when any judge or magistrate of this state has good cause to suspect any person or persons are about to be engaged in a duel, he may issue his warrant to bring the parties before him, and if he shall think proper to take of them a recognizance to keep the peace, he shall insert in the condition, that the party or parties shall not, during the time for which they were bound, directly or indirectly be concerned in a duel, either with the person suspected, or any other person, within the time limited by the recognizance.

6. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall, for the purpose of eluding the operation of the provisions of this law, leave the state, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed as guilty, and be subject to the like penalties as if the offence had been committed within this state; if any person shall leave this state with the intention of giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel, or of aiding or abetting in giving or receiving such challenge, and a duel shall actually be fought, whereby the death of any person shall happen, and the person so leaving the state shall remain absent so as to prevent his apprehension for the purpose of a trial; or if any person shall fight a duel in this state, or aid or abet therein, whereby any person shall be killed, and then flee into another state to avoid his trial, in either case it shall be the duty of the executive, and they are hereby directed, to adopt and pursue all legal steps to cause any such offender to be apprehended and brought to trial in the county where the offence was committed, when a duel shall have been fought within the state, and when it shall have been fought without the state, then in that county where, in the opinion of the executive, the evidence against the offender can be best obtained and produced upon his trial.

7. This act shall be in force from the first day of April next.

To the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

Baltimore, 10th Feb. 1817

SIR,

You will oblige me by inserting in your paper the following address delivered to the gentlemen of the bar, the jurors and spectators, attending the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery this morning, before its adjournment; and, at the same time, by giving me an opportunity, through your paper, of requesting the different editors of newspapers, without distinction, throughout the U. States, to give it a place in their papers.

LUTHER MARTIN.

THE ADDRESS.

"As this is the last time, my fellow citizens, I shall ever address you from this place, let me ask your indulgence for a few observations, which under present circumstances, justice to myself seems to demand."

And though I am sensible I may be charged with being my own eulogist, yet I flatter myself this will be deemed one of those occasions, which may render me, at least, excusable.

From the seclusion of Princeton College, where I had completed my education, I came to Maryland, in the 19th year of my age, a stranger without fortune, and without friends. I had just comfortably established myself in the practice of the law, before the courts of justice were closed, in consequence of our revolutionary contest. I have lived in this state ever since; and the decided part I took in that contest, it well knows to all those now living who, at that time, were at the age of discretion.

Young as I then was, I was a member for Somerset county, in the state convention before the declaration of independence. In the general convention held at Philadelphia, by which the constitution of the United States was framed, I had the honor to have a seat, as a representative from Maryland; and I was a member of the convention at Annapolis, wherein it was by this state ratified and adopted.

I was also elected, by a joint ballot of the legislature, a member of congress; but as a doubt existed whether the attorney-general could constitutionally serve in that cha-

ge, I served this office during my attorney-general, and have since been a member of the senate of justice of this court.

During all this period, these stations, I have enjoyed the confidence of my fellow citizens, and that I still possess, I have recently shown, as you have recently shown, in the documents which both branches, without a dissenting voice, by which they have fifteen hundred dollars in additional compensation for my thirty years services as chief justice of the court.

At the same time, I am proud, without the fear of contradiction, that in the whole course of my life, from my first entrance on it, I have never courted greatness, nor forward on wealth or power. I have never sacrificed any single duty which I owed to myself, my country, or to my God, to even one basest feeling of my desire to obtain their favor or patronage, nor have I ever sought for popularity, but by deserving it.

And in all the different stations I have filled, (in some of which I have rendered services to my country when the members of the present executive council were, most of all of them, pining in their seats) while my natural disposition, as well as my principles, prevented me from intentionally giving unnecessary or wanton offence to any one—yet have I never shrunk from doing what I considered my duty, to avoid the duplicity of an created being, or from fear of enmity.

However, notwithstanding the proofs of confidence which I have so long and so continually received from the honorable members of our present executive, have availed themselves of the law recently passed to declare, that they do not think me worthy any longer to preside over the criminal jurisprudence of this city; and have therefore borne me out of the present commission.

Such gentlemen, has been the conduct of a federal executive. And towards whom? Towards a well known federalist; than whom there is not in this state a greater man, whose principles and whose practice have been more uniformly more correctly uniform and decided, unembittered by party color, unpolluted by sordid interest. Towards a federalist, I fear not to be thought vain for saying, the whom there is not in Maryland a man, whose legal acquirements render him fitter for the office, whose acceptance of it would be done as much honor to the executive appointment, as their appointment could have done honor to him.

But these honorable gentlemen for who will dare to doubt they are entitled to this appellation, will hope excuse me, if instead of standing under so pointed a mark of the disapprobation I endeavor to improve it without losing my fortitude, my temper; and this I am the better enabled to do, from the consciousness, that the Legislature when they passed the law, did intention such effect should follow from it, but on the contrary, contemplated my re-appointment as absolutely certain, and that a majority of that body will feel greater indignation than myself, well as from the most perfect conviction, that my reputation as a ruler are not held by me on so feeble or so capricious a support, that of capricious breath.

At the same time, they have, ever undesignedly, done an act, which is not only highly advantageous to interest, but has saved me from a painful alternative of totally sacrificing that interest, which just to myself and to those who are dependent upon me, trust have been hidden—or, perhaps, by declining to serve any longer, of thought wasting in gratitude to state, to which I am proud to acknowledge myself under so many and so great obligations.

However, as my good friends, such, in truth, I need not say, thought them, have by leaving out of the commission, as it of them say, signified me that I am no longer to perform duties; and as the first of May will be soon arrive, I am not without the prospect of indulging in a little brief authority in the last moment of my career, it is induced thereby to prevent the whole prosecution are still depending from enjoying the benefit

I shall the peace for which my profession my little greatness in those who for the which I am ardent in the w adopted S years if the please contribute of my po some, and this most unnumbered received this very injurious although justifiable my sense from malignan feel myse derations frankly from che sentiment sink in I which I I serve, as of my no incapable I the op which th even to rendering kind ser they to n I have thing I h slightest the respo ed. On with plea nity to ex worth and deman I need me him to fu ly strewn fallen to wish, the late vaca shed by C is a suffic ty of thi

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Just as the votes for Indiana were about to be counted, the process was interrupted by Mr. Taylor, New York, who objected that Indiana had not gone through all formalities of admission into union at the time of election of president and vice-presidents.

however, such as it is, I would gladly give to the venerable gentleman if he will accept it, to have it over my grave as it may with time be over his. Here lies the one who was honoured with the dance of Washington, and the courtesy of his successor.

legislators may improve upon principle, this is a point we are having gained. The honours speaker, Mr. Hill, uniformly to vote, supported the majority, a gentleman of sound judgment, the chair with dignity, and respects laudably impartial. I not but be gratified in other

could. None will let her lose more  
a day than her poor neighbour.

to severest penalty of the law  
hunting with dog or gun,  
trespassing on my premises.  
Blossfield, Jan. 29.

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183 34 183 27  
the voters for Indiana was

be counted, the proceedings were interrupted by Mr. Taylor, of New York, who objected that as the election had not gone through all the requirements of admission into the college of admission into the college at the time of election of the president and vice-president, the



# THE BRIEF REMARKER.

To exaggerate is not in the way to convince; nor does asperity of language or manner necessarily belong to the duty of plain dealing. So far otherwise, a scolding preacher or a snarling reprover, betrays alike a gross ignorance of the philosophy of the human mind, and the absence of christian meekness; and how zealous soever he may be to do good, the provokingness of his manner will defeat the benevolence of his intentions.

The following remarks are from the pen of a man as distinguished for christian piety as for superior genius—the immortal Cowper.—“No man” (says that evangelical poet) “was ever scolded out of his sins.”—The heart, corrupt as it is, and because it is so, grows angry if it be not treated with some management and good manners, and scolds again. A surly mastiff will bear perhaps to be stroked, though he will growl under that operation, but if you touch him roughly he will bite. There is no grace that the spirit of self can counterfeit with more success than that of zeal; man thinks he is fighting for Christ, when he is fighting for his own notions. He thinks that he is skillfully searching the hearts of others, when he is only gratifying the malignity of his own; and charitably supposes his hearers destitute of all grace that he may shine the more in his own eyes by comparison. Nor is scolding or ridicule either, the proper way to cure men of their religious prejudices; for, by inflaming their anger, it renders their prejudices the more stubborn and inveterate. It is no matter how absurd, or even how monstrous their errors and prejudices be; if you offend them by the crossness of your manner, there is little hope of your convincing them afterwards by the cogency of your reasoning.

The baptist missionaries in India at first insulted, as we are told, the superstition which they attacked, and ridiculed and reviled the Brahmins in the streets, and at their festivals, when the passions of the blinded and besotted populace were most likely to be influenced. But experience taught those pious and apostolical men that this was not the right way to make converts; for which reason, in 1805, they made a declaration of the great principles upon which they thought it their duty to act. “It is necessary,” say they, “in our intercourse with the Hindoos, that, as far as we are able, we abstain from those things which would increase their prejudices against the gospel. Those parts of English manners which are most offensive to them should be kept out of sight; nor is it advisable at once to attack their prejudices by exhibiting with acrimony the sins of their Gods; neither should we do violence to their images, nor interrupt their worship.”

Now if this forbearance from every thing provoking, whether in language or in manner, was expedient in dealing with the errors of the grossly idolatrous pagans, it is assuredly not less expedient for fellow christians, in their treatment of the real or supposed religious errors of one another.—Bitter revilings and contumelious denunciations always provoke, but never convince. If they are used instead of argument they betray a conscious weakness, for it is much easier to revile and denounce than to argue. And furthermore, we are quite as apt to be furiously in the wrong as to be furiously in the right; or it even we know ourselves to be right as to matter, we put ourselves in the wrong as to manner if we make use of foul weapons rather than those which the armory of reason supplies. Manner is to be carefully studied by every one, whether in a public or private station, who undertakes to reclaim the vicious or to convince the erring; for what would be beneficial if done in one manner, would be worse than labour lost if done in another. A haughty supercilious manner never wins, seldom convinces, and always disgusts; whereas that which indicates meekness and unmingled benevolence and compassion rarely fails of some salutary impression; especially if suavity of manner be accompanied with force of reasoning and a due regard be had to the place and circumstances.

No very long while ago a Mr. —, an American clergyman, as distinguished for pious zeal as for eloquent parts, was passing a river in a ferry boat, along

with company of distinction, among which was a military officer who repeatedly made use of profane language. Mr. — continued silent till they had landed, when seating him aside, he expostulated with him in such a moving manner that the officer expressed his thanks and deep sorrow for the offence; but added with all “Sir, if you had reproved me before the company, I should have drawn my sword upon you.”

There are some who glory in it, that by their plain dealing they wound the pride of those they deal with. Peradventure with greater pride they do it. Often we are so little aware of the obliquities of our hearts, that we may be feeding and nourishing pride within ourselves whilst we are zealously aiming our blows at the pride of others. Our love of chiding, our coarse bluntiness, which we fondly term an honest plain heartedness, or a warmth of zeal, may possibly spring from other motives than those of pure christian benevolence.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, January 14th, 1817.

On application by petition of Eleanor Welch, administratrix of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that the give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gadsdaway, Reg. of Wills, for A. A. County.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or to William Warfield, Annapolis, who is authorized to settle the estate, at or before the sixth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and this 14th day of January 1817.

Eleanor Welch, administratrix.

Jan 16

## To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the “Middle Ferry,” formerly Holland’s ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll’s Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

## 20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has grey eyes, and her hair rather curly. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her). She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard’s near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beanes.

Upper Marlboro Sept. 22

## NEW GOODS.

H. G. Munroe,

Has recently received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Principally purchased at Auction, for cash, which he will dispose of very cheap.

Also, 18

On Commission

Hearth Rugs, (a variety of Patterns) and 4-4 and 5-8 Carpeting, which is offered for sale at the Baltimore prices.

Oct. 24.

## NOTICE.

Those Gentlemen who intend to dine at Mrs. Gambrell’s Tavern, on the head of Severn, the 23d of February, the birth day of General Washington, will be pleased to put their names to a paper at the office of the Maryland Gazette, on or before the 15th of February; and those residing in the country will call and leave their names with Mrs. Gambrell, that they may know the number to provide for.

Feb. 6.

## Carriages for Sale.

JONATHAN HUTTON,

Has, at his Shop, in Corn-Hill street, the following Carriages for sale:

One light, fashionable,

well finished, and in complete order;

A light second-hand Jersey Wagon,

calculated for country use; and

A second-hand Chaise.

The above carriages will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms for Cash.

Annapolis, Oct. 17.

## By His Excellency Charles Ridgely

of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears from the deposition of Joseph Sprigg, Esq. of Washington county, that about three o’clock in the morning of the fifteenth ultimo, a fire broke out in his stable which entirely consumed it, and that he has strong reasons to believe it had been set on fire by some evil disposed person or persons. And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrators of said offence, provided he she or they or any of them be brought to justice. Given in Council at the City of Annapolis under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirteenth day of January eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton,

By His Excellency’s command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

## FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his landed Estate on Rhode river in Anne Arundel county, about nine miles below the city of Annapolis, known by the name of the

HAYLANDS.

This establishment has long been considered one of the most desirable in Maryland for a country gentleman, possessing as it does the requisites necessary to make it so; such as fertility of soil, fine springs, extreme beauty of situation, lofty, airy and dry, & a good neighbourhood. The quantity of land between twelve and fifteen hundred acres, well timbered and adjoining those of Col. Mercer. The improvements, a large two story brick house with wings, in good repair, overseer’s house, quarters, stables, tobacco houses, barn sheds and strong enclosures. The soil particularly favourable to the growth of tobacco, corn, clover and first quality white wheat, a large proportion of rich natural meadow and the uplands highly susceptible of improvement from the use of plaster. The waters of Rhode river navigable for bay craft of the largest size, encompass about one fourth part of these lands, which waters abound with crabs, fish, wild fowl and fine oysters, and come nearer than any other on the Chesapeake bay to the city of Washington, having the like and a great advantage, being distant from the city about thirty-two miles and a good road thereto over Mount Pleasant ferry and through Upper Marlborough. There has been formerly a mill on these lands, the stream attached to which is plentiful nine months in the year. If desired, all the stock, except the Negroes will be sold with the farm. The stock is valuable, and consists of about eighty head of Cattle, one hundred Sheep, twelve or fifteen horses, hogs, &c. Mr. Gray, manager, will show the farm to any person desirous of making examination. Apply in Baltimore to

Jan. 4

JAMES CARROLL

Rmd.

## FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

Thomas’s Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyeter and Fishing Creeks. These lands are bound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Nov. 21.

J. T. Chase.

## In Council.

January 20, 1817.

In pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly, authorizing the Governor and Council to instruct the Treasurer what money to receive in payment of state debts, passed at December Session, 1816:

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby required and directed, to instruct the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, to receive in payment for debts due the state the notes of any chartered bank within this state, the president, and directors whereof shall have previously agreed to redeem the same with paper current in the City of Baltimore, within ninety days after demand made.

C. RIDGELY of Hamp.

Governor.

Members of the Council.

William Potter,

Henry H. Chapman,

William H. Ward,

James Shaw,

Richard Frisby.

Ordered, That the foregoing order be published four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, the Frederick-Town Herald, Torch Light, and the Monitor at Easton.

By Order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely,

Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from the deposition of Upton Brose, Esquire, of the City of Baltimore, that a negro girl named Rebecca, slave to the said Brose, did, to answer certain purposes, and to accomplish certain views, give to his infant child, about seven months old, a poisonous dose, and that in a few days afterwards she absconded; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Rebecca to the sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.

By His Excellency’s command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above be published ten times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light, Allegany Federalist, and Easton Monitor.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,

December 21, 1816.

On application by petition of Charles Robinson, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of Hampton Robinson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gadsdaway, Reg. Wills,

for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Hampton Robinson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December 1816.

Charles Robinson, Adm.

D. B. N. Will annexed.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

December 31st, 1816.

On application by petition of John Murray, administrator with the will annexed of John Muir, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence of Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Gadsdaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Muir, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the thirty first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of December, 1816.

John Murray, Adm. Will annexed.

## FOR SALE.

About seven hundred and fifty acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres, which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above land are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Chesman living thereon.

Feb. 13.

FOR SALE.

Also the FARM on which Mr. W. Stewart resided, situated in Talbot county, Neck, (Caroline County). The farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be sold and conveyed free of incumbrances.

Richard Lockerman.

Feb. 13.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER, & Co.

Have recently received, a complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, Liverpool and China Ware, Ironmongery and Outfitters, and a large quantity of Fine and Common Salt, Sea Twine, Cider, Also Oats and Corn, &c. &c.

All of which we will sell cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on the dates.

N. B. We purchase or buy Goods for Hay, Oats and Corn.

Feb. 13.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Barney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to him, are requested to make immediate payment.

It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as legal measures will be resorted to against all that who disregard it.

Nicholas Bremer, Esq.

Dennis Claude, Esq.

January 23.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will sell public sale on the premises, on Friday the 21st day of February next, if it be not on the next fair day, thereafter all that tract or parcel of land called Puddington’s Gift, &c. late the property of Charles Stewart, deceased, lying on the south side of South river, and on the navigable waters thereof, and adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Stewart, and the Rev. Mr. Duncan. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, and is operated to great advantage, thereon. The improvements are a good dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, granary, and every other out house.

A further description is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises before the sale.

The above will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond or notes with such security as the court shall approve.

Sam. Harrison, of John, Treas.

January 30.

## To be Rented.

For three years, either for a farm, or a place, at the option of the tenant, Mr. Kerr’s farm on the side of Severn, opposite to Annapolis. For terms apply to

Henry D. Davis,

January 20.



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**JONAS GREEN,**  
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Price—Three Dollars per Volume.

**CONGRESS**

In the debate on Commercial Inter-  
course.

Mr. King of Massachusetts rose to remark upon Mr. Jackson's allusion to the merchants having traitorously turned their force against the government. Let me, said he, ask the gentleman to turn his attention in this respect to the conduct of a whole state in the north. Let me point his attention to an armory built on the banks of a river for the express purpose (as avowed by an honorable member from that state) of opposing the government by force of arms.

Mr. Jackson of Virginia rose in explanation on a point which had been incidentally introduced into the debate. He had, when up before, referred to the analogy between the state of things at this day and in 1800, and stated that the merchants then came forward in mass with their memorials, urging Congress to take an attitude of resistance to the policy of the British government, and pledging their co-operation;—they had even gone so far as to talk of war, and recommended it, in preference to a submission to the existing state of things. In referring to them afterwards, they had drawn a distinction between the high minded merchants and those of another description, he had said that the latter had traitorously abandoned the cause of their country and turned their force and power against it—not meaning thereby that they had opposed their government by force of arms, but by that oral force, the co-operation of which is indispensable to carry the government through the war.

men in that situation of life, and the community that the government was taking a wrong course, many would believe them, and they thus abstracted from the government a vast portion of its moral power. They therefore, Mr. Jackson said, had traitorously abandoned the ground on which they had pledged themselves to support the government, and so far from their force and power against it. He should not have done, however, but to put to rights a statement which he understood to have been made on another point, and to which the gentleman from Massachusetts had just referred—that, as at the year 1799-1800, the Army authorized to be built by the state of Virginia was intended to manufacture arms for the purpose of opposing the constituted authorities of the nation. Sir, I appeal to your recollection (addressing Mr. Brockbridge, chairman of the committee) for we were then in the midst of Virginia together, whether the fact was so.

Mr. Randolph of Virginia asked Mr. Jackson whether he referred, his observations, to any statement said to have been made by a man on this floor, and Mr. Jackson replying intimated that he did. Mr. Randolph asked the opportunity to make an explanation on this point—and he said, he knew not why he did so—for it was full as possible what he said would go as and not in the shape in which his declaration was made on this floor, a second and the third time, as it did the first. He would re-iterate—and he referred to the fact of that institution (the Army) John Taylor of Caroline, for correctness on this point. The next time, said Mr. R., that I ever came of being a public man by a man to a seat on this floor, to which I did succeed, it was committed at Charlotte Court-house, and publicly attacked on the ground that a gentleman had mentioned, by a very numerous class of persons, who at that time were staunch republicans, and since that time have remained Jeffersonians, Madisonians, and Monroists, and I have doubt will be visited of every kind and of the chapter one of those states who are taken in so many tricks to the bottom of the political church to which they have a

particular. I was asked by the person, if I intended the establishment of the armory for the purpose of opposing Mr. Adams's administration. I said, I did, that I could not conceive any case in which the people could not be executed with some; and that the use of them, to oppose oppressive measures, was to perpetrate the same, whether those of the administration of Lord North or that of Mr. Adams—that administration, the object of which, I had no doubt then, and I have none now, was to change the constitution of the United States in such a way as to change in substance. If it had continued to preserve in that course of conduct which had given just alarm to the wisest and best men in this country and particularly in Virginia, Mr. R. said he had no doubt it would have terminated in an appeal to arms—and it would have done so on the principles of the revolution of 1688 and to the revolution of 1776; neither one nor the other of which took place on any other principle than resistance of the encroachments of government on the rights of the people. At that time, and subsequent to it, Mr. R. said, he understood the temper of the Virginia Legislature (without meaning to say better) as well as the gentleman who had just sat down. My declaration was, said Mr. R., that the armory was erected to furnish the people with arms to resist federal usurpation, provided the federal administration had continued in that career of oppression which it had commenced. Those were his words, which, he said, had been some how cut off from the main body of his declaration. But he hoped he was not understood to say, that though in time of peace the state of Virginia was prepared to assert the rights of that ancient and venerable commonwealth, which after having hoisted the flag that braved the battle and the breeze, the flag that braved Lord North, was not going to succumb to John Adams—which had been then, and now was, as ready to resist the encroachments of this government as she was or ever had been to resist the Parliament and Ministry of Great Britain—he hoped he was not understood to intimate that he or that state was disposed to turn the extreme medicine of the constitution into the primary diet—he was no abstract politician. Abstract measures in government, he said, were what decisions on cases *coram non judice* were in a court of law—Make out a case, said he—let me see the patient; if he went to a tailor to be measured for a coat, he went to a man who would take him as he was, ill-shaped and ill-made-up, not to a man who had but one measure for all shapes, and that measure from no living man, but from some fancy of the bean idea, from the Irish Giant or the Polish Dwarf—he hoped, he said, he had not been understood to say, that when the enemy was at the door, when his foot was on the soil, when the country was invaded, when Hannibal was knocking at the gates of Rome—No, he never did mean to say, that under these circumstances, the state of Virginia would pitch upon that time to array herself against the general government.

No, he said, she would fight over the war, and settle the quarrel afterwards. Her uniform policy showed that that was the course which she would in such circumstances pursue. With respect to an honorable Assembly, which had been spoken of in this house and out of it, the Hartford Convention, as opposed to the Richmond bayonets, he meant to be on the side not only of the bayonets, but of the Richmond bayonets. Bring that question ever before him, as an individual member of this House, or as a man, and he would take the Richmond bayonets, to use a sporting phrase, against the Hartford Convention.

Mr. R. said he meant to deny the right of any state in the union, Rhode Island, if you will, to assert its rights against the general government, any more than the right of the people of Virginia to assert their rights against their government. It was a great revolutionary principle, and he was sorry to say it was at work. He had, he said, but one favor to ask of any gentleman on this floor—to take the words

he employed, not a single, or date interpretation of them—which he would like the gentleman to put upon the floor, and to say, in the Federal administration did not have to the center of usurpation of the liberties of the people and the constitution of the country, the state of Virginia was disposed to stand on her bank of the Potomac and defend that parchment against the bayonets of those who were willing to burn that parchment at the point of the bayonet. But it was not combustible—the conspirators against New Orleans from above, succeeded no better than the assailants from below—instead of burning the parchment, sir, they burnt their own fingers.

Mr. Jackson said he was glad of the explanation the gentleman had given. I am myself, said he, one of the last men in the nation who would quote what comes from newspapers, because misrepresentations occur in them, often accidental and sometimes incidental. But in our domestic, this day, the gentleman from Massachusetts, reciting what I understood to be the amount of my colleague's declaration, asked me whether Virginia did not build an armory for the purpose of manufacturing arms expressly to oppose the constituted authorities of the country—from which I understood him to convey the idea that such was the statement that had been made on this floor.

Mr. Randolph explained. He did believe that nothing but the awfulness of the times had induced a majority of the Virginia Assembly at that period to have launched into so expensive an undertaking as the establishment of the armory. The fact and alleged use of that institution was to arm the militia. Who could object to it? Who would say that free men had not a right to arm against John Adams and his provisional army, frigid consumers and providers they had gone on in their course of usurpation? When he had made the remarks referred to, it was on an amendment to the constitution going still further to narrow the limits of state rights, &c.

Mr. Jackson said, having a distinct recollection of the circumstances of the case, he should proceed with his statement. In the year 1798, said Mr. J. Gen. Wood was the Governor of Virginia, who had been a general officer during the revolutionary war, but always was, during his life, though standing high in the confidence of the Republican party, an unequivocal federalist, in the usual acceptance of the term. During his administration the Legislature authorized the purchase of arms. About that time, Mr. J. said, that he (quite a boy) had been elected to the Legislature, and then first took sides; for anterior to that time, with the exception of a few distinguished men in congress, and with the exception of the British treaty question, the people were not divided into parties. The Governor had contracted with Swanwick of Boston, who had delivered at Richmond 4000 stand of arms, at \$10 dollars each, the whole costing 40,000 dollars annually. These arms had been found worthless on trial, having been purchased in Europe, the refuse of armories and shops there, on speculation. The legislature, in consequence of that state of the fact, & desiring to provide arms for the state—a measure which had always been a subject of anxiety with general Washington, without reference to the state of the times (if any such views were entertained, Mr. J. said, he was not let into them) had enacted a law authorizing the establishment of an armory at Richmond, in order to get good arms instead of bad. In the next year, 1800, Mr. Monroe succeeded to the chair of the state government—party division was at its crisis. The ferment evenuated in the adoption, by the legislature of Virginia, of the general ticket system, and Mr. Jefferson succeeded to the presidency. The armory had been ever since that day in operation, and Mr. J. said he never had, until he had heard the suggestion on this floor this morning, referring to what his colleague had said on a former occasion (on the absence of Mr. J.) heard a single individual intimate a disposition to oppose with

any one the constituted authority of the government. John Taylor of Caroline was a peculiar man, and the head of the Democratic party in the Virginia Legislature in the year 1798. But if he, or any other of the friends of the armory, had any such intention as had been referred to, they had concealed it from the majority, and it had not to the knowledge of Mr. J. been avowed by any person. As proof of the disposition of Virginia to acquiesce in the execution of the law, however oppressive, of the general government, and to resist them only by the constitutional means of election, Mr. J. said he might refer to the fact, that during that period, the addition law had been carried into execution in the capital of the state. True it was, that Gallender had traduced the founder of the liberties and the father of his country, but his demerit did not change the character of the addition law, and the same temper of respect for the law would in all human probability, have existed, if the punishment of the addition law had been inflicted on the first man of the state, instead of the vilest miscreant.

Mr. Randolph apologized for troubling the House again, which he should not have done, had not his name been brought into question by two gentlemen on this occasion. He saw now before him, he said, a son of one of those men, to whom he could, on all occasions, have appealed, who never minced his declarations—never stopped short of the extent to which he was willing to go—never looked one way & rowed another. The times he said, had been awful at the period referred to. It was certainly true, that John Taylor of Caroline (a name which would live when many, if not all of this assembly were forgotten) was the father of that armory, which (not meaning to impeach the statement of the gentleman over the way, Mr. Jackson) was built, not so much because of the badness of the arms, as because it was proper for the state of Virginia to keep in her possession the means of arming the militia, rather than depend for her supply on contractors which the United States might stop. The persons who were active in the establishment of that armory were long headed and clear sighted men. Mr. R. said, he was afraid some of the arms since made by the armory, were not much better than those supplied by Swanwick—but that, by the way, John Taylor, Mr. R. said, was the father of the general ticket law of Virginia. He had drawn it, supported it, and had, by Divine permission, made Thomas Jefferson president of the U. States. That law had passed but by five votes. At the time, said Mr. R., that I was elected to Congress on this very ground of opposition to Mr. Adams, and a disposition to resist by force the progress of his administration in its mad career, Patrick Henry was elected to the Assembly by that part of Charlotte county which then supported the administration—for, so far from knowing nothing of parties, if I were to specify the time in this government at which they had run highest, I should say in 1798-9. I leave you to judge, sir, who knew the man, what chance the general ticket law would have stood, had Patrick Henry lived to have taken his seat—Five votes! Mr. R. exclaimed—Patrick Henry was good for five times five votes doubled in that body. Patrick Henry, said Mr. R., arrayed himself on the side of what he called the constitution—I heard the last speech he made—he told the people they had against his voice, made over the purse and the sword—he was a practical politician, and knew that where there are given away, very little is retained. He saw and depicted, in clear and vivid colours, the danger of a civil war—it would not do for me to attempt to say what much less how, he spoke to the people. I will only say, that when general Washington died, in whom all had confidence, but we did not choose to risk our liberties on his life, the first words that escaped the lips of [name not heard by the reporter] were, that Alexander Hamilton commander in chief of the American army—He was of high-souled politics—we were afraid of him—we did not

then know that he was next to Mr. Taylor in the Legislature, had, in the constitution, advocated a system as high as Alexander Hamilton's, and, perhaps, a day or two higher. When this thing took place, I had the honour of being charged on the hustings and in the Court-Yard, with being a Federalist; I had the honor of being thus charged by the same individual, and the same description of persons, who have since done me the honor to charge me with being an Englishman, because I have acted with the same regard to the rights of the people and of the state, in opposing one administration as I had done in opposing their predecessors.

No man in the U. States perhaps, had been more misunderstood; no man more reviled—and that, Mr. R. said, was a bold declaration for him to make—than Alexander Hamilton; unless, perhaps, the venerable member from Massachusetts (Mr. Pickens) of whom, whatever may be said of him, all will allow him to be an honest man. The other day, said Mr. R., when that honorable member was speaking of his own situation, on the compensation question; when his voice faltered and his eyes filled at the mention of his poverty, I thought I would have given the riches of Dives himself for his honorable feeling—when he spoke of his poverty, not that of excess, or of extravagance, but an honest poverty, after a long and laborious service in the highest offices of the government, if the gentleman would take it (said Mr. R.) I would give him what little I have, to have it inscribed on my tomb, as he may on his—Here lies the man who enjoyed the confidence of Washington and the enmity of his successor!

Mr. Pleasant of Virginia, said, if he recollected the statement of his colleague on a former occasion, which had been referred to to-day, it was now pretty clearly ascertained that the armory established on the banks of James River was intended to oppose the administration of John Adams, if it went on in its mad career. Mr. P. said he did not know how that fact had been ascertained. It was a certain fact, that the men who had the principal agency in the establishment of that armory, had most unequivocally disavowed that intention. I was then (said Mr. P.) a young man, ardent and zealous in the cause which I then thought and now think the right cause. I put more confidence then in the gentleman to whom I refer than I would now do in any man. I was a member of the legislature in 1797, the first year an appropriation for arms was made, and in the four following successive years. I perfectly well recollected, in the discussion of the resolutions which made so much noise then, & have since been frequently referred to, John Taylor of Caroline was expressly charged by Gen. Henry Lee, then a member of the House of Delegates, with intending to bring on these measures, and the armory, &c. together, and that the armory was in reality intended to oppose the federal government; that whatever other colour might be put upon it, this was the object. I never shall forget Mr. Taylor's reply, when, as I understood, in direct allusion to Gen. Lee's situation, his former occupation, and supposed circumstances, contrasted with his own situation, he turned to General Lee, and asked, whether he was the man who might be expected to seek redress for present evils in a civil war?—Were his circumstances so desperate, he asked; was he the great military leader who was likely to desire civil commotion, &c. &c. The force of these remarks were felt; in addition to the circumstances that the situation was, in an eminent degree, prosperous and happy in private life, I never did believe Mr. Taylor was that kind of man, who would seek redress for political grievances by revolution. Nor do I believe that he ever expected the markets manufactured in that armory to be employed in a civil war. If he had thought so, I do believe he never would have used his influence to have had an appropriation made for that object. If he had done so, he would not have succeeded, had those intentions been avowed. He most emphatically did



disclaim, as I do now, any such views. In regard to the general law, there was in that legislature a man who had much more influence in procuring its passage than Col. Taylor. I mean the present chief magistrate of the United States. I do not believe that all the united force of its advocates would then have carried the measure through that body, but for the weight of character of James Madison.

Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, moved that the committee now rise; not that he desired to take any part in the discussion of the bill, but in the hope that the house would, tomorrow, recommence the discussion of the question actually before the committee, and have done with matters which had no sort of connexion with it. [The committee rose.]

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 27.

"COUNTY SCHOOLS" is received, and will be attended to next week.

#### For the Maryland Gazette.

Some of the Baltimore patriots; for the last two or three weeks, have been labouring to produce an "opugnation" to one of the laws of the last session. The limits of the city of Baltimore, have from time to time been altered, as was rendered necessary by the growth of the place. No extension of them, however, having taken place for sometime past, the consequence is that a considerable part of the town was no part of the city, and scarcely any person could distinguish between the city and county. The general assembly, at its last session, intended to remedy this evil, by extending the limits of the city, & annexing to it what has been called the precincts. This is the measure which has been so much condemned by the enlightened scribblers in the Baltimore democratic prints. It is said to be an act of great injustice to the precincts, not to be allowed to enjoy all the benefits, without being subjected to any of the burthens, of being a part of the city. The corporation is called upon to refuse to obey the law; and its members are told, "to act firmly, and receive the plaudits of the people." Very well. Again—"Are you then, a democratic council, appointed by democratic Baltimore, already made to tremble, and with fear act upon a law diametrically opposite to the interests of those you represent, and against the decided wishes of those to be affected by it? *Item.*—"Evince to the world that you are Baltimoreans, and not made to tremble by the vain boasting threats of any legislator." Lastly—"Act independently, and notwithstanding the wild schemes of the bawling faction, show that you are not afraid to discharge your duty," by refusing to obey the law; that is to say "insurrection is a holy duty"—all of which put together, proves past a doubt, that the mob spirit is extinguished in Baltimore; that the people of that place are a quite orderly people, among whom the legislature might hold its sittings without the least danger of any disturbance. One reason assigned why the law should not now be executed is, that the next legislature may repeal it. And so they might, and no doubt would, if the next legislature was to meet in Baltimore. What a pity it is, that the seat of government was not removed just that these good people, who tell us they "certainly have a right to expect their voice will be heard" might be able to make the legislature tremble.

ABRAHAM.

#### For the Maryland Gazette.

Duelling in Maryland is suppressed! Much praise is due to the author of this measure. It is certain that many who were convinced of the propriety of such a law, and wished it to be passed, yet had not the courage to propose it. One horrible practice may be said to be now abolished in Maryland, one crying sin is at an end. Much yet however remains to be done by the legislature, and the religious part of the community ought not to be satisfied until the whole of it is done. The facility with which divorces have for some years been obtained, is another great public sin. It seems to have been thought by some legislators, that it was their duty to grant a divorce when it was asked for, and to put asunder those whom God had joined together. Yet our Saviour himself has explicitly declared (Matt. 32) what alone

shall authorize a man to divorce himself from his wife—Whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery, and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced, committeth adultery." This surely ought to be sufficient authority with those who declare their belief in the Christian religion, and renders it necessary that the crime should be established by a proper tribunal, and not by the legislature, upon the allegation of the parties, or *ex parte* proof. Another crime, which it seems can be and is perpetrated with impunity, is that of gambling. Every where, the law for the suppression of this vice is found insufficient; but we learn, that directly under the eye of the legislature, and even by members of the legislature, it is violated without fear, and without punishment.

It is told to us, that at the commencement of every session, a set of gamblers regularly repair to the seat of government, continue there as long as the session lasts and quit it with the members; that they contrive to get some secret room, into which none are admitted who cannot be trusted, and in this way they manage to keep themselves secure from the officers of justice. It is added, that members of the legislature not only go there, but that some of them have actually lost more than they were able to pay with these gamblers. Deplorable indeed is the situation of a state, when its law makers become law-breakers; when those who in their legislative capacity, make it criminal to set up a gambling table; and declare that the persons engaged in it shall be condemned to the penitentiary, will yet frequent the room of gamblers, and encourage them to break the laws. To correct this is surely the duty of the legislature; and the house of delegates, as the grand inquest of the state, have full power to correct and stop this horrible sin. Then let us speak out to our delegates, and before we elect them, be sure that they are disposed to take all lawful steps in order to put a stop to gambling, and other vices of the legislature.

PETER SAMPSON.

#### LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed December Session, 1816.

#### AN ACT

To empower and authorize the several County Courts of this State to direct the opening, straightening, or shutting up, of public roads.

1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for the several county courts of this State, upon petition to them by any person or persons interested in opening, straightening, or shutting up a public road, in such county, to charge the grand jury true presentment to make, if the public convenience requires such road to be opened, straightened or shut up, and if the grand jury should be of opinion that such road ought to be opened, straightened or shut up, that then the said grand jury shall in open court make inquisition thereof, under their hands and seals, stating from whence and to what point the said road shall be so opened, straightened or shut up; and upon the said inquisition so as aforesaid made, it shall and may be lawful for the said county court to examine into, and inquire whether, under all the circumstances, it would be advantageous to the public that the said road shall be so or otherwise opened, straightened or shut up, and if the said court shall be of opinion that the said road ought to be so or otherwise opened, straightened or shut up, that then it shall and may be lawful for the said court to nominate five commissioners, who shall be freeholders, and not related to the parties, nor holding lands through which the said road shall be opened, straightened or shut up, to open, straighten, or shut up the said road, in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and the said court shall decide if the expences, or any part thereof attending the application for and of opening the said road, shall be paid, or secured to be paid, by the persons petitioning for the same, or levied on the county.

2 And be it enacted, That the said court, before they proceed to charge the grand jury to make inquisition as aforesaid, shall be satisfied that two months notice has been given in some newspaper printed in the county in which the land lies, (if any be printed there) and by advertisements set up in the most public places, and at the court house of the county, of the intention to apply to the said court for

the opening and straightening, or shutting up, of such road.

3 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any road opened or straightened in virtue of this act, to pass through the buildings, yards, gardens or orchards, of any person or persons, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof.

4 And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, so as aforesaid appointed by the county courts as aforesaid, for the purpose of opening or straightening the road as aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall proceed to lay out or straighten the road so as aforesaid ordered by the said county court to be opened or straightened, in the manner and of the width that the county court shall have directed, as well as the nature of the ground and other circumstances will admit.

5 And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, so as aforesaid appointed by the court, or a majority of them, to cause a plot and certificate of the said road, so opened or straightened, to be made and returned to the levy court of the county in which such land lies; and if the said county court shall have determined that the damage shall be levied on the county, it shall be lawful for, and the said levy court are hereby enjoined, to levy upon the assessable property of the said county, a sum of money such as they may deem necessary to open, clear or straighten, the said road, agreeably to the plot and certificate aforesaid; and the said road, when so opened, cleared or straightened, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, for ever thereafter, a public road, and shall be kept in repair as other public roads are.

6 And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall value and ascertain the damages that may be sustained by each and every person, through whose lands the said road may pass, by opening or straightening of the same, taking into consideration the advantages and disadvantages of the same, if any, and the damages, so ascertained, shall be levied and assessed as other county charges are, and shall be paid over to the persons respectively through whose lands the said road shall pass, provided, that the money levied or assessed for the purpose of discharging the damages aforesaid shall be paid before the said road shall be opened or straightened agreeably to the plot and certificate aforesaid.

7 And be it enacted, That the said commissioners before they proceed to act, shall take an oath before a justice of the peace, that they will without favour, partiality or prejudice, assess the damages sustained by the persons through whose lands the said road shall pass, by reason of opening the same.

8 And be it enacted, That if any person or persons through whose lands the said road shall pass, or his, her, or their guardian, shall conceive himself, herself or themselves, aggrieved by such valuation and assessment of damages by the said commissioners respectively, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace, on his, her or their application, to issue his warrant, under his hand and seal, directed to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to summon twelve disinterested men, qualified by law to serve as jurors in the county court, to meet upon the premises on a certain day, of which six days notice at least shall be given to the party or parties interested; and the said jurors, when so met, and having first taken an oath before some justice of the peace, that he will without favour, affection, prejudice or partiality, assess the damages sustained by the person or persons at whose request such inquisition shall be taken, by reason of opening the aforesaid road through his, her, or their land, shall thereupon proceed to assess and value the damages accordingly, taking into consideration the advantages and disadvantages, if any, and such inquisition and valuation shall be final and conclusive between the parties respectively; provided, that nothing herein contained shall in any manner authorise the said commissioners to lay out or open the said road through the buildings, gardens, orchards or meadows, of any person or persons, without his consent.

9 And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall be entitled to receive a compensation for their services and attendance, not exceeding two dollars a day, to be ascertained by the levy court of the county to which the said plot or

certificate shall be returned, which, together with all charges arising from the survey or attendance of witnesses, shall be levied, collected and paid, as herein before directed.

10 And be it enacted, That in order to prevent expense to the county from the unnecessary attendance of witnesses, it shall be the duty of the several county courts upon the petition being filed as aforesaid, to assign and set apart some certain day during the term for charging the grand jury to make inquisition as aforesaid, to which day all subpoenas to testify to the grand jury in and respecting the said petition, shall be returned, and the said county courts are hereby vested with all and singular the powers to enforce the attendance of the witnesses in the same manner that they now can or hereafter may enforce the attendance of witnesses in other cases.

11 And be it enacted, That the officers of the several county courts of this state shall be entitled to receive the same fees for all business done in virtue of this law as are now, or shall be hereafter received, for like services, to be levied, collected, and paid as aforesaid.

12 And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to repeal the power heretofore vested in the several levy courts of this state in and relating to the altering of public roads through the lands of persons petitioning for such alteration.

#### AN ACT

To authorize the Chancellor, and the several County Courts of this State, to order and decree the sales of real estate of Minors in the cases therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That where any infant or infants are or shall be possessed of any lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate, whatsoever, it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor, or for the several county courts, within this state, as a court of equity, upon the petition of the guardian or *prætor* *amit*, of such infant or infants, after summoning such infant or infants, and his appearance by guardian to be appointed by the chancellor, or the county courts as aforesaid, and upon the hearing and examination of all circumstances, and upon its appearing to the said chancellor, or the county courts as aforesaid, that it will be for the interest and advantage of such infant or infants to sell such lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate, or any part thereof, to order and direct such lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any part thereof, to be sold upon such terms as the chancellor or the county courts as aforesaid may direct.

2 And be it enacted, That the chancellor or county courts as aforesaid, shall have full power and authority to appoint a trustee or trustees for the purpose of making any sale by them directed in pursuance of this act.

3 And be it enacted, That all sales made by the authority of the chancellor or county courts as aforesaid, under this act, shall be notified to, and confirmed by the chancellor or county courts as aforesaid, and the purchase money for the same shall be paid, before any conveyance of the property shall be made; and bond with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the chancellor or county courts as aforesaid, shall be given by the person or persons empowered to sell property as aforesaid, for the due execution of the trust committed, which bond shall be lodged with the register in chancery, or clerk of the county court as aforesaid; and any person interested in such sale shall have a right to a copy of such bond, and a certificate from the said register, or clerk, under his hand and seal of office; upon which copy and certificate an action may be maintained, in the name of the state, for the use of the party interested and apprehending himself aggrieved; and judgment may be by such party recovered, upon such action, for the damages by him actually sustained, and the plea of *non est factum* shall not be received to any such action, unless the same is verified by the affidavit of the defendant or defendants tendering the same.

4 And be it enacted, That the chancellor, or the county courts, as aforesaid, shall have full power and authority to allow any trustee, who shall make a sale of any real estate by virtue of this law, such commission from one to seven and an half per cent for his trouble in selling

thereof, and paying over the same as the chancellor or the county courts as aforesaid shall, under consideration of all circumstances, think just and right.

5 And be it enacted, That the proceeds of the sales made by and in virtue of this law, shall be paid over by the trustee or trustees to the guardian or guardians of such infant or infants, to be by such guardian or guardians vested in such public stock, or other permanent lands, as will at least net six per centum per annum at the time of the purchase, and as the orphan court of the county, by whom such guardian or guardians shall have been appointed, shall direct.

6 And be it enacted, That the surplus interest, after what may be necessary for the maintenance and education of the said infant or infants respectively, as it accrues shall be vested by such guardian or guardians, in such stock as aforesaid, and as the orphan court shall and may direct as aforesaid.

7 And be it enacted, That all monies vested by and in virtue of this law, shall be vested in the name of such infant or infants, and shall be transferrable only by virtue of an order of the orphan court as aforesaid, and all transfers without such order are hereby declared void to all intents and purposes.

8 And be it enacted, That in part of the principal arising from the sale of any real estate by virtue of this law, shall in any wise be applied towards the maintenance and education of any infant, unless the chancellor or the county court, in the case may be, shall consider it necessary for the education or maintenance of the minors.

9 And be it enacted, That in case of the death of any such infant or infants before their arrival at lawful age; or his, her, or their death without lawful issue, the proceeds of the said sale, or of the said stock, shall be considered as real estate, and as such shall descend to those heirs or representatives who would have been entitled to the said lands, in the same manner as if the same had not been sold in virtue of this law.

10 And be it enacted, That in case a widow shall be entitled to any right of dower, and will consent to the sale of the whole estate, she shall signify her consent in writing, and the same shall be filed with the clerk of the county court, or the register of the chancery, as the case may be, and thereupon the trustee or trustees as aforesaid, shall proceed to sell the whole estate, according to the terms to be prescribed as aforesaid, free and discharged of any right of dower of the said widow in and to the same, in consideration thereof the chancellor, or county courts respectively, shall award to such widow such proportion of the purchase as he or they shall think just and equitable, not exceeding more than one twentieth part not less than one fortieth part of the net proceeds of the sales, according to the age, health and condition, of such widow, and such award of payment shall be sufficient bar to all and every right or title of dower which such widow may claim in and to such real estate so as aforesaid sold.

11 And be it enacted, That in case the widow shall not elect the lands, tenements or hereditaments, so ordered to be sold, she be sold free, clear and discharged of any right of dower which she may have in and to the said lands, and in that case it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor or the county courts, as the case may be, to issue a commission, to the commissioners, in the same manner as is directed by an act, entitled "An act to direct descents" and the several supplements thereto, and the said commissioners shall proceed in manner and form, as directed by the said acts to lay out and locate the widow's dower, and to the said lands, tenements and hereditaments, and the said commissioners shall make return of the said location to the chancellor, or county courts, as the case may be, for rejection or confirmation, as in other cases under the said act; and of the several supplements thereto.

12 And be it enacted, That any trustee or trustees appointed under this law, shall deposit his, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor or the county courts, as the case may be, to appoint a trustee or trustees, in the place of such trustee or trustees, as dying, and the said trustee or trustees shall execute the same in the manner prescribed by law.







